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DR. GILBERT REID BEING DEPORTED AT CHINA'S WISH

Order Is Issued In U.S. Consular Court In Tientsin

GOING TO MANILA

Peking Asks American Minister To Remove Him As Aid To Enemy

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Tientsin, December 21 (delayed).—Dr. Gilbert Reid left here, southbound, at 11.40 today. He was arrested yesterday and his deportation was rumored. Official information today was that he was deported at the request of the Chinese Government.

Peking, December 22.—Dr. Gilbert Reid, without being arrested or charged, was deported to Manila at the request of the Chinese Government yesterday.

It was learned here yesterday that on last Monday the Chinese Government sent word to the American Minister that Dr. Reid's presence in China and his transactions with the enemy were distasteful and dangerous to the Republic and they requested his deportation from China's territorial jurisdiction.

Dr. Reinsch handed the communication over to Maj. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney here, who handled the case against Dr. Reid in the United States Court for China last summer and who was then in Peking.

Major Holcomb thereupon filed a petition in the American Consular Court for the Consular district of Tientsin, requesting that a writ of deportation issue and that order be made for Dr. Reid's removal outside the territorial limits of China by the Marshal of the court.

The writ and order were issued and it is understood that Dr. Reid was placed on the United States transport Warren, bound from Chinwangtao to Manila, yesterday. The transport was scheduled to sail the same day.

SNOW OBSTRUCTING GERMANS IN ITALY

Presence Of British And French Troops Stiffens Morale Of Italians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 20.—An official communique reports: We drove back with severe losses, an attack made by the enemy on the front Tasson-Col Dellorso.

Our sailors repulsed on attack against Cortellazzo bridgehead."

London. December 20.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: We repulsed repeated counter-attacks against our newly won lines at Monte Pertica.

The prisoners taken between the Brenta and the Piave since December 11 totalled 270 officers and 8,150 men.

Paris, December 18.—The Associated Press correspondent with the French army in Italy says that there is growing confidence in the strength of the Allied forces.

The snow, which after falling last week heavily enough only to make the frontal positions plainly visible, but not enough to obstruct the enemy's progress, has now begun again and apparently in earnest.

The marked strengthening of the French positions since the Poilus took up their front has been noted principally by the greatly reduced casualties. The enemy's attacks have not ceased or lessened in violence but these crack troops have altered and deepened their trenches, making themselves more secure against the enemy, and have taken up positions which give them controlling observation advantages such as the Austrians have elsewhere. These advantages enable the French to outflank any Austrian attacks on the Upper Piave.

The trench alterations which are going on everywhere are considered of special importance as the original shelters were so shallow that men were constantly exposed to rifle-fire and sniping.

Russian Food Commisssion Here on Way To U.S. Says 'Our People Are For Allies'

M. Baschkiroff Declares Heart of Country Beats True; "Rouble Will Re-assert Itself" He Adds

Among those leaving for America today are three members of a special food commission recently organised to look after the question of supplies for the Russian people and armies.

The full designation of the gentlemen in question, according to their passports is:—M. Vladimir Baschkiroff, ministre adjoint d'approvisionnement de Russie, M. Vladimir Kolessnikoff, inspecteur en chef du ministere d'approvisionnement, and M. A. Boehm (of the same rank as the last named official). Their particular province is to take steps to ensure the supply and conservation of all kinds of food supplies, not only for the armies in the field, but also for the inhabitants of the larger towns (where great stringency is felt at the present time) and the workers in the factories throughout the land.

Since last March this Board has had a monopoly of the purchasing of corn in Russia, and from the first of December they have obtained the monopoly for sugar also, and it may be that other food-stuffs will be handed over entirely to them later on. In Siberia and the Ukraine there is abundance of food, but owing to the difficulties of transit and other causes effective distribution has been very difficult. For one thing, the peasants and farmer class are amply supplied with funds at the present time, and though they do not refuse to sell farm products they are willing to release only a small proportion of their supplies.

The three members of this special commission, which is en route to the United States to get into touch with the Bakmetieff Mission which has been established for the past two years in America, have made a careful study of conditions at all the principal centers on their line of route through Siberia, investigating the facts in Irkutsk, Omsk, Chel'abinsk, Perm, Viatka, and Harbin. M. Bakmetieff's position is that of vice-ministre d'industrie, and their intention is to work in with his mission in the United States, bringing him the latest and first-hand details of present conditions throughout the country.

M. Baschkiroff was naturally diplomatically reticent about political matters in his country, though frank and outspoken about industrial and food conditions. He felt, however, quite free to state emphatically that the great strength of the country is whole-heartedly for the Allies. The body of the people, as represented by the intelligent thinkers, were strongly appreciative of the necessity of showing a united front with their comrades from France, Britain, Italy and America, and he was of the opinion that the present state of things could not endure very long because the economic life of the country would not permit of it.

M. Baschkiroff spoke eloquently and enthusiastically of the great power and the undoubted future strength of the Russian people, of the vast economic possibilities of their huge country, and while guarded as to his utterances regarding the future government of Russia he voiced the hope that all will be for the best in that unhappy land, and he was perfectly certain that the best form of government that is, the form of State best fitted for the need of the country, would eventually prevail.

Certain it was, that if those in power at present were insufficiently experienced or otherwise unfitted to cope with the immense task that lay before them they must assuredly give way to those who were competent to govern Russia and govern it well in the interest of the Russian people. He emphasised the great necessity of educating the people, not merely in the general acceptance of that term, but educating them to a full sense of their own responsibilities. Opportunity for such education had been entirely lacking in the past, but the outlook henceforward was of the brightest. The present chaos was due to this lack of education in the past. Education would remedy all.

Interrogated on a question of no small local interest, M. Baschkiroff stated with emphasis that there was no just ground for apprehension regarding either the Russian Loans or the currency of the country. He could imagine no possible reason for the misgivings which had brought about the drop in the price of the rouble.

"The rouble will always be the rouble" was his answer when asked whether there was a possibility that the government would make the rouble equivalent to only 50 kopecks instead of 100, its normal value, and he confidently predicted that the rouble would in time revert to its normal equivalency vis-a-vis the currency of other countries, would resume in fact its position prior to the war. He was careful to explain that he did not belong to the Ministry of Finance, but stated his own ideas as a Russian, and as a member of an official ministry at that. Naturally it might take a longer or shorter time for the currency to resume its former status outside Russia,—for example he instanced the case of France, a highly organised financial country, which took some five years to draw level after the Franco-Prussian War, but he was quite sure that the Russian rouble would re-assert itself in time.

Mr. Baschkiroff and his party were most favorably impressed with Shanghai, and trust to enhance their acquaintance with its possibilities at a later date.

WANG MAKES THREAT TO RESIGN AS PREMIER

Tuan Signals Entrance To Cabinet By Demanding Fight On South

Because of strenuous opposition of Minister Tuan Chi-kwei, Wang Kohming and Liu Kwan-hsing, against his domestic policy, Premier Wang Shih-chen has announced that he will be obliged to resign, according to a Peking report last night. At the Cabinet meeting Thursday, when Tuan attended for the first time since his acceptance of the war portfolio, he led the Cabinet Ministers in protesting against the proposed order for an armistice. The other members endorsed his view by saying that the time is not yet ripe to talk about peace with the South.

President Feng, in a lengthy telegram to the Peiyang Tuchuns, informed them that the Central Government is inclined to negotiate for peace terms with the South. The appointment of General Tsao Kun and Chang Hui-chi to lead troops to Hunan was merely to prevent the Southerners from making unreasonable demands. The government, however, is fully prepared for eventualities if the South is not sincerely working for peace. The Tuchuns were required to answer the message immediately.

A mandate Thursday relieved Admiral Sah Chen-ping from the office of the Inspector-General of the Sea Forces.

CHINESE TARIFF BOARD MEETS HERE TOMORROW

Commission On Revision Of Schedules Will Hold Its First Session

The Commission on the Revision of the Chinese Tariff will meet for the first time tomorrow morning at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, Mr. L. A. Lyall, Chinese secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Peking; Mr. Tsen Jih-chi of the Revenue Department and Mr. Li Ching-ming of the Ministry of Finance will represent China.

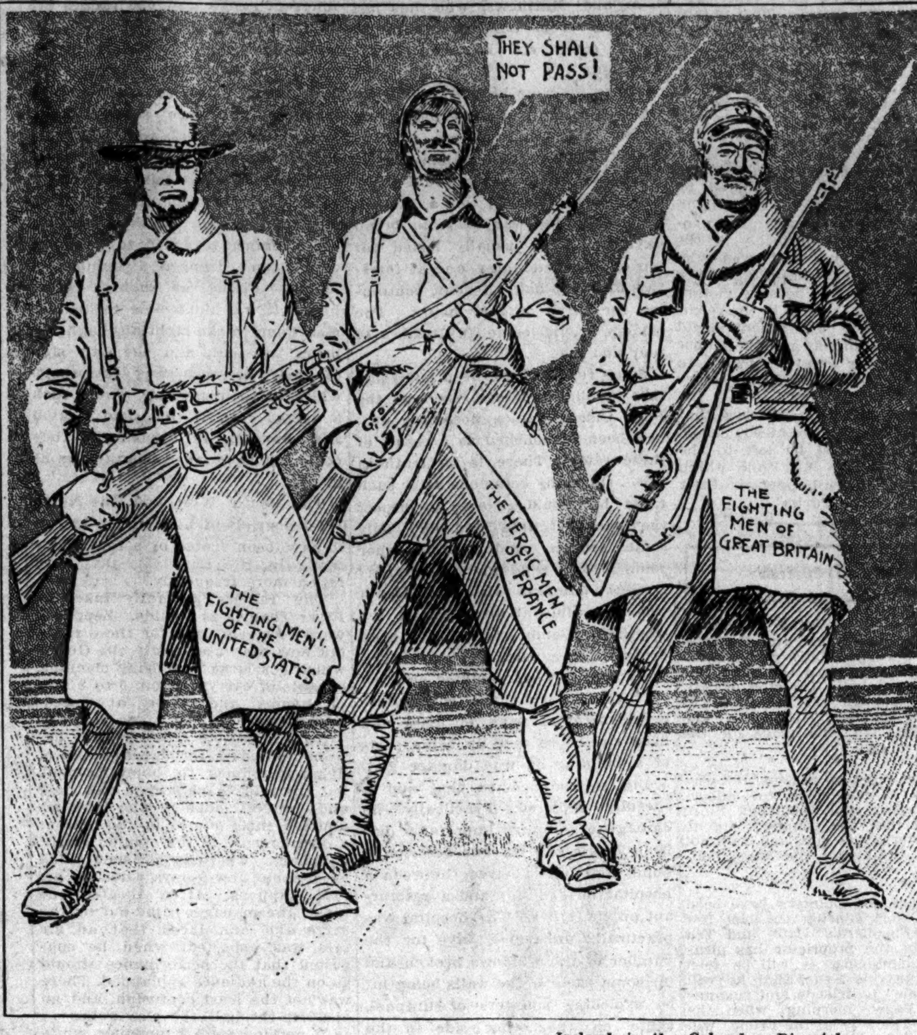
The French delgation will consist of Consul-General Wilden of Shanghai, M. Madier, President of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and M. Knight, commercial attache of the French Legation in Peking.

The Japanese deputation is made up of Consul-General A. Ariyoshi of Shanghai, and four other experts on customs taxes from the Japanese Commerce Department and the Yokohama Customs House.

A cablegram from Washington received by Consul-General Sammons yesterday announces the appointment of the American delegation to the Chinese Tariff Revision Conference to be composed of Julean Arnold, Chairman; John K. Sague and Nelson E. Lurton, Secretary.

As is well known Mr. Arnold is the American Commercial Attache for China and has extended experience in connection with American trade throughout the Far East. Mr. Sague is one of the foremost Customs officials of the United States.

The Three Musketeers


THEY SHALL NOT PASS!
THE FIGHTING MEN OF THE UNITED STATES
THE HEROIC MEN OF FRANCE
THE FIGHTING MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

Ireland, in the Columbus Dispatch.

U.S. RED CROSS LIST GROWS MORE RAPIDLY

Several Hundred Have Been Received From Shanghai, Outports Getting Busy

The American Red Cross "10,000,000 Membership Drive" is now well under way in Shanghai and vicinity. In addition to the general publicity given to the drive by the Shanghai daily papers, membership application blanks have been sent out through the various American organisations.

As only a few days remained after the receipt by the American Consul General of the cablegram from the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, and later of the telegram from the American Minister at Peking, every effort was made immediately to get the big drive before the American community. There was no time for calling a meeting or holding conferences.

A letter received by the Consul General from Mr. E. E. Barnett, of the Y. M. C. A. at Hangchow, indicates that a large number of the American community there will become members. Mr. Barnett sent out a circular letter to the Americans in his community immediately upon the receipt of telegraphic notification of the drive from Consul-General Sammons.

All the Americans residing in outports in the Shanghai Consular District have, as far as this has been possible, been duly notified of the drive.

The American War Relief Association of China has now sent a check for $300 gold, with a view to having all members of the association become members of the Red Cross Society in connection with the formation of a Red Cross Chapter in Shanghai. Both the National Red Cross Headquarters and Minister Reinsch have stated that a Red Cross Chapter may now be organised, and there seems to be a general desire to secure a charter without further delay.

As to the payment for membership subscriptions in connection with the "10,000,000 Red Cross Drive," it is suggested by prominent business men that, as a matter of convenience and to compensate for any fluctuations in exchange, one dollar and forty cents Mexican be forwarded to Miss Jansen for each one dollar gold subscribed. Miss Jansen has already received several cash subscriptions which were not quite sufficent to pay for money orders in gold. Compradore orders or checks may be used also.

Among the subscriptions already received by Miss Jansen are several life membership applications accompanied by $25 gold.

Subscriptions may be sent to Miss Jansen (No. 2 Jessfield Road) at any time before Tuesday, Christmas Day, to reach her before 3 p.m. Subscriptions arriving later will be forwarded in due course but the total memberships will be cabled to Washington and Minister Reinsch at 4 p.m. on Christmas Day.

Battle At Odessa Between Bolsheviki And The Ukrainians

State Of Siege Proclaimed At Petrograd With Restrictions On Inhabitants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Odessa, December 19.—Owing to the Ukrainians ordering the Bolsheviki to cease interfering with the administration of the town and not allowing the Bolshevik expedition against the Don Cossacks to pass through the Ukraine, there has been three days sanguinary fighting between the Ukrainians and the Bolsheviki. The leader of the Bolsheviki has been killed. An armistice has been arranged. Bands of criminals were pillaging shops and houses but probably order will soon be restored.

London. December 20.—Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd, wiring yesterday, states that Petrograd has been declared to be in a state of siege. All street meetings and gatherings are prohibited and attempts to pillage the winestores, shops and private dwellings will be suppressed with machine-guns without warning. No one is allowed out after 9 p.m. without an authorisation from the house committees.

American Association Meets Next Friday

The regular annual meeting of The American Association of China will be held on Friday December 28, at 5.15 p.m., in the Court Room of the U. S. Court for China.

FIRE ON BOARD IRMGARD

The ill-fated sailing vessel Irmgard, which was saved by the transport Thomas in the typhoon last autumn and is now undergoing repairs at the New Dock, had another narrow escape yesterday when fire broke out on board, threatening the store rooms where benzine was stored. Capt. Knight was waging a desperate fight against the flames when the tender Alexandra came to his assistance and threw a stream aboard. The Captain was singed about face and hands.

ROYAL GIFT TO Y.M.C.A.

In appreciation of the work done by the Japanese Y.M.C.A. for the Allied soldiers, the Japanese Emperor has donated Y10,000 to that organisation.

FRENCH SCHOOL PUPILS AWARDED THEIR PRIZES

Music, Recitations And Drills Help To Make Up Happy Afternoon

The French Municipal School, 247 Avenue Joffre, held its annual prize distribution and Christmas Fete yesterday afternoon. Several hundred prizes were handed out to the bright faced children of the school by Consul-General Wilden. The program, which lasted more than three hours, consisted of instrumental and vocal music, the inspection of the work of the youngsters, physical exercises, boy scout drill, recitations and the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the French War Orphans' Fund.

The honor prize for the high course offered by Consul-General Wilden was awarded to Rita Lemiere. Honor prizes for the middle course were won by Laura Riggio and Jean Manikus, for the intermediate course by Betty Dawson, for the girls' elementary course, by Barbara Peppercorn, for the preparatory course, by Olive Crane and Kenneth Sites and for the children's class by Beatrice Toledano and Francis Farnan.

Prizes for excellence of work by students who have obtained the best marks in composition were given to Aimee Dard, of the high course, Laura Riggio, of the Girls' middle course, Victor Loureiro and Henri Badet, of the boys' middle course, Margherita Stephen and Robert Rose of the elementary course and Elena Boyd and Read Hager of the preparatory course.

The prizes offered by "L'Alliance Francaise" to foreign students who have made the best progress in the Franch Language went to Marie Mendel, of the high course, Mary Phillips, of the intermediate course, Anna Cugno and Robert Eveleigh, of the middle course, Barbara Peppercorn and Arist Grosse, of the elementary course, Peggy Stewart and Read Hager of the preparatory course and Marcella Ros and Paul Craig Martin of the children's course.

The Program

La Tosca (selection) .... Puccini
by the Orchestra under the direction of Prof. G. Manikus.
Inspection of the work of the students
La Marseillaise ......Orchestra and audience.
Cavalleria Rusticana (selection) Mascagni
Orchestra.
Distribution of prizes Consul-General Wilden.
The Call of the Angelus ...A. Walton.
Orchestra.
Physical exercises
The girls' department under the direction of Miss L. Sharp.
Farewell Song .... Mehul.
The School.
Drill of the Boy Scouts of the school under the direction of Scoutmaster, I. D. Macdonald.
Nursery Rhymes, Rural Christmas, Christmas Dream, Songs and Recitations by the Children's Department.
Christmas Tree and the Distribution of Toys.

ALLIES NOW FACE HARDEST TEST OF WAR--LL. GEORGE

Next Few Months To Be Most Trying, Premier Warns

FULLY CONFIDENT

Russian Collapse Only Cause Of Germany Not Being Beaten Now

MORE MEN NEEDED

Government To Submit Proposals For New Drafts To Unions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, on the motion for adjournment, the Premier, reviewing the whole situation, dealt first with the food question.

He said that two circumstances had recently contributed to the gravity of the position: namely, the failure to get margarine and butter from Denmark and Holland and that the food shortage of the Allies had proved greater than anticipated, hence we had considerably to sacrifice our own resources in order to supply our Allies.

He was sure that when Britons realised that any deprivation was due to their sharing with their brave Allies they would bear it with greater heart and spirit.

He was glad to say that owing to the efforts of the Food Controller circumstances which had occasioned much anxiety during the last few days had already visibly improved. The food queues were largely due to the shortage of margarine, butter and cheese. The tea position was steadily improving and it was hoped that by an increased home manufacture of margarine the position with regard to that commodity would also soon improve.

Government May Control Food

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that unless there was a fairer distribution of food supplies the Government would take over their distribution.

Referring to shipping, the Premier said that the margin of loss at sea was narrowed. Losses were decreasing, building was increasing and the sinking of submarines was increasing. The loss of shipping had been lighter by hundreds of thousands of tons than he estimated in August. This was very largely owing to the improvement in the methods of the Navy in keeping the submarines under control.

The aggregate tonnage of the ships built in Great Britain during 1917 exceeded the output of the record year 1913.

The fact that the destruction of German submarines steadily increased in 1917 was remarkable and encouraging, because it showed that the Admiralty and the Shipping Controller were really grappling with the most menacing situation with which we had been confronted in this war.

Disappointments due to Russia

Dealing with the military situation the Premier admitted that the hopes formed at the beginning of the year had not been realised. This was entirely to be attributed to the collapse of Russia. He emphasised that, despite the inactivity of the Russians, the Germans have not quite held their own in the West. On the contrary they have been beaten in many battles and have had only one conspicuous success, which was to be attributed to a surprise and which is now the subject of an inquiry. The Germans had lost 100,000 prisoners, very valuable ground and hundreds of guns despite the fact that no dangerous enemy had menaced them on the East front. He did not doubt that if the Russians had fulfilled expectations and carried out their allotted part the pride of Prussian military power would have been completely humbled.

The successes we had gained in 1917 would permanently affect the future of the world. The captures of Bagdad and Jerusalem had added more to the prestige of Great Britain throughout the world than almost any other event of the war. The capture of Jerusalem had almost profoundly impressed the whole civilised world.

A good deal had been said about side-shows but the British Empire owed a good deal to side-shows. In recording events in 1917, history would place first the Russian Revolution, then the entry of America into world politics, then the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine and the release of the Arab from the domination of the Turk.

Benefits Of Allied Council

Mr. Lloyd George said that the International Allied Council would deal with financial, economic, shipping, food and other vital questions. Its decisions would affect all nations. This would have a greater effect on international relations than could be imagined. Up to the present the Council had been conspicuous by its success: it had been free from friction and it had helped to remove friction. The various countries had found in it a means of discussing and interchanging views and helping to reach decisions. They were using it freely. When the great machinery of this Council, which has already been started and to which Great Britain and France, the United States and Italy have given their best men, was developed, it would have a great influence in directing the economic policy of the four governments represented.

With regard to the German colonies, Mr. Lloyd George said that this must be settled by the International Peace Congress. The future trustees of those colonies must consider the sentiments of those people themselves: whether they are anxious to secure the return of their former masters or to entrust themselves to others. The wishes, desires and interests of the peoples of those countries must be the dominant factors in settling their future government.

The situation has become far more menacing owing to two events of the last few weeks: firstly, the unexpected defeat of Italy—the despatch of British and French assistance to that country at a very critical moment had undoubtedly been done with a celerity which had greatly surprised the enemy. The British and French support was both material and moral: it had encouraged and fired the Italians and troops that a few weeks ago were completely dispersed over Italy were returning to the ranks. The British and French troops could, therefore, claim a very large share in restoring the position on the Italian front. Nevertheless the Italian defeat made the military position a more anxious one for Great Britain and France. It meant a greater drain on the man-power of Great Britain and France.

Russian Armistice Serious

The second fact responsible for the position growing worse was the Russian armistice. It was true that the armistice provided for no movement of troops to the West front but "we have heard of scraps of paper before and the country which relies for its security upon Germany keeping its promises, either in the spirit or the letter, has not profited by its experience."

These two factors compelled us to make greater sacrifices in order to strengthen our armies in the field during the coming year.

The pledges given to Labor in 1916 in connection with recruiting were necessary and desirable in the interests of the country but uncontrollable circumstances have necessitated either the alteration or cancellation of those pledges. The Government must call up many men at present protected by their conditions of employment. Before asking for legislation enabling this course to be taken the Minister of National Service would next week lay the whole position before the leaders of the trades-union.

Another circumstance impelling the Government to make a further strain on its man-power was that, at the present time, we are forced to send back to the fighting-line men who have been repeatedly wounded. It was unfair and intolerable that such men should be sent back while there were men in the country who have never gone to the front.

Undoubtedly the next few months would be the most trying of the war because one great Power had practically gone out and another great Power is not fully in: therefore our burden would be considerable.

The enemy, however, had his difficulties. For example, owing to the British blockade, German workers have deteriorated physically, hence the output in Germany per man has decreased by 33 per cent as compared with the first year of the war.

France's losses have undoubtedly been severe but Italy's losses despite her reverses are not to be compared with the losses of Austria.

Losses Less Than Germans'

Despite our great casualties the permanent losses of the British army were not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the permanent losses of the Germans. The reserve of man-power of the nations actively allied against Germany was twice greater than that of the Central Powers and their Allies.

Referring to the debate yesterday concerning war aims, the Premier remarked that since Russia had entered into separate negotiations she must be responsible for the protection of her own territory and that also disposed of any understanding regarding Constantinople.

Mr. Lloyd George reiterated that we did not enter the war in order to annex a single yard of territory. We entered the war because we believed the honor of Great Britain was involved in standing by her word. The war was the result of the restless arrogance of the military caste in Prussia, who were determined to force their power on the world. They planned the war for years. They were once even prepared to overthrow their own ruler and set up another ruler more in sympathy with their aims. They repeatedly tried to force war on Russia, which was compelled to purchase peace at the price of humiliation. They tried to force war on France, which also had to purchase peace at a price which we would not have endured. The character of the Prussian military caste was exemplified by the Zabern incident. A soldier, if he had a sword, had the right, under German military law, to run a civilian through. Let the House translate that into terms of international relations.

Other nations had been civilian nations before the war. They said "You have no business in Belgium. Go out." The reply of Germany was, "By German military law we have the right to run you through for daring to interfere." That was the temper that made the war and until it is broken there would never be peace in the world. That is why we have said that victory is an essential condition of peace. It was not because it satisfied some low vindictive sense in human nature merely to punish but because we realised that victory was the only thing that would give reality to the terms of peace.

The League of Nations in which Germany would be represented by that military caste, triumphant, would be a hollow farce. The people of Germany must be in the League of Nations, that was why victory was more important than mere terms. It was because victory alone would give reality to the terms of peace that the Government would ask the trades-unions and the House of Commons for greater powers to enable them to increase the necessary means.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that what will happen to Mesopotamia and Armenia must be left to the Peace Conference, but one thing which would never happen is their restoration to the Turks.

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News Brevities

Mr. Tsen Chung-chien, who was appointed a month ago the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai but never has accepted the office, has now been appointed Director of Salt Transportation in the provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang. No one was named in his place for the Shanghai office.

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Shanghai must go Stetson Hat-less for a day or two more, for Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Store announces that the shipment due to arrive yesterday is late, and will not be on sale until after the Xmas holidays.

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Decorators and painters have been busily at work during the last few days at Shepherd's Cafe and Tea Rooms, but the proprietor has pleasure in announcing, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue, that he will be "at home" to friends and customers on Xmas morning, when the health of "The boys at the Front" will be proposed in the usual manner.

* * *

Today at 5 p.m. the Sunday Service League will have a special Christmas service in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. The Rev. F. Rawlinson, Editor of the Chinese Recorder, speaker: Mr. F. L. Tinkham and Mrs. Rawlinson vocal solos; special Christmas anthem by the Sunday Service League Choir, the members of the Choir and Choral Class of the Beulah Chapel and Schools will also render the chorus "Sing O Heavens."

* * *

The Fire Brigade effected one of the best stops of the year yesterday when it answered a call to a blazing piece goods shop at Lloyd and Nanking Roads at 12.30 a.m. The first floor of the place and roof were in flames when No. 1 and 4 companies arrived but quick work had the outbreak practically extinguished in ten minutes. Tls. 14,000 worth of piece goods on the ground floor were little damaged. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

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Maj. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, returned from Peking and Tientsin Friday night.

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Private Alfred B. Chambers of the London Scottish, son of Mr. P. A. H. Chambers of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, has been seriously wounded, according to a letter received by his parents from the War Office. Young Chambers has been wounded about the right knee and is being treated in the 26th General Hospital at Etaples.

* * *

Mr. C. Edgecumbe of Messrs. Snowman and Company was married to Miss Constance Martin Monday at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Southern papers say. A reception at "Kingsclere" followed the wedding.

* * *

Mr. Shinsuke Sakaguchi has been appointed director of the South Manchurian Railway to succeed Mr. Fujita, according to a Tokio report.

* * *

Sullivan's Fine Candies' shop has favored the editorial department of THE CHINA PRESS with "a barrel of good wishes" and a 2-pound box of candy. After tasting the latter our office boy remarks that next time, if Sullivan's doesn't mind, he'll take a barrel of the candy and a 2-pound box of the wishes.

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Shanghai Baptist College Notes

President F. J. White was in Nanking from Wednesday, the 19th, to Saturday, the 22nd, attending a meeting of the Board of Managers of Nanking University.

A Christmas Party, to which all the foreign and Chinese ladies of the compound were invited, was given by Mrs. C. L. Bromley in her home yesterday afternoon. Tea and light refreshments were served. The presentation of Christmas gifts, the rendition of several musical selections, and the playing of various games made up the program. One of the features that was especially interesting was an exhibition of a physical drill class of the Chinese women. The class has been practising under the leadership of Mrs. G. A. Huntley.

Anti-Aircraft Barrages Effective Check To Raids

Damage Done To London By Germans Greatly Exaggerated, Says Mr. J. E. Bingham

That the air raids on London have not caused the great damage often surmised or reported in Shanghai is the statement made by Mr. J. E. Bingham of the firm of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who has just returned from London, where he spent some six months of his vacation.

Up to the time he left London, on October 25, he had witnessed over a dozen raids, and at one time as many as seven raids in nine days.

Most of these raids would come after dusk, usually on a moonlit night, but one was made in broad daylight. They usually lasted for ten or fifteen minutes, and at intervals of about half an hour, continuing for three or four hours. The raiders would come in batches of four and five.

Some reports have been published that public buildings, such as the Post Office, banks, hospitals, etc., had been demolished as a result of these raids. There is no truth in this. On many occasions after such raids he would go over to inspect the damaged area and find only some broken windows and other some broken windows and similarly slight damage. In some cases it was impossible at first sight to see whether a bomb had actually been dropped at a certain place unless the actual spot was pointed out.

It is true that the concussions break many a pane of glass and here and there tear up some parts of a building but the damage generally is confined to that and is speedily repaired. Practically no damage of military importance has been heard of. On one occasion a bomb fell on a street between a hospital on one side and a restaurant on the other. The hospital was practically unharmed, save for the number of the windows broken and for some parts of the walls being hit by exploding splinters of shrapnel, while on the other side in the restaurant two soldiers who were having a dinner were killed and a maid servant wounded.

In another instance a bomb fell on a two-storey house and penetrated through, demolishing the house. In this case the inmates who were gathered in the cellar were completely buried under the debris, and when they were dug out it was found that several had died. On many occasions the bombs fell in the river and in numbers of cases in the streets where there was no traffic, as the warnings which the people receive on the advent of a raiding party, are given some 15 to 20 minutes before the aeroplanes themselves can arrive over the city, thus affording the people ample time in which to seek shelter.

Immediately the enemy flyers are sighted or their motors heard by the coast guards, the signal is given to London and the police there send out men on bicycles to warn the public. These men are placarded both front and back with the warning "Take Cover," and they also blow whistles as they speed from street to street, the whistles being intended to warn inmates of houses. Lately bugles have been substituted for the whistles, these being blown by men on motor cars which are placed at the disposal of the city by private owners.

As soon as these bugles sound the town knows that an air raid is expected, the streets are cleared of traffic, the people safely nestling in cellars, the Tube, or other refuges, and in this way very little damage can come from the bombs dropped or from shrapnel sent up by the anti-aircraft guns. In many cases the intruders are intercepted by the barrages from the anti-aircraft guns. This barrage system is well-nigh perfect.

On one occasion only one of a batch of five was able to get through the barrage, two being shot down and two driven off. There are a great many of these guns between the coast and London, and they are so worked that each battery has a different range, and the ranges are so often changed that the enemy is kept from knowing at what particular height to fly so as to avoid the guns. An enemy scouting machine was once sent over to verify the ranges, and the main raiders when their turn came to approach the same guns found the ranges all changed, much to their discomfiture. On another occasion six machines managed to pass the cordon and dropped a number of bombs. Flying at such a great height it was impossible to distinguish them in the night although the moon was out, and the only sign of their presence was the sharp whirr of their motors. From such a height even if they had located any building of importance they could not have taken definite aim at it.

The South West and the North West districts of London are known to have been visited by a few bombs while in the East City they have fallen more frequently.

The raiders generally take the River Thames as a guide. Zeppelins were formerly used for these raids, but now they use mostly the Gotha, which is a large type flying machine, capable of carrying from 6 to 8 tons of bombs and flying at speeds estimated up to 150 miles an hour.

No appreciable military gain has been achieved through the use of flying machines to bomb London, but the raids have served to arouse and enrage Londoners who have redoubled their efforts in the war as a direct result, in the opinion of Mr. Bingham. There is no such thing as a panic now-a-days when an air raid happens. At a theater one night, the manager came out on the stage and announced that an air raid was expected; when he suggested that the performance should go on the audience applauded. There was not the least confusion, and no one left the hall, the play going on as if nothing were happening, while from outside could be heard the thundering of the anti-aircraft guns.

◆

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 4
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per —— Via Vancouver. Dec. 23
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Dec. 29

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At The Theaters

The first of a series of film dramatisations of well-known and popular novels arrives at the Apollo Theater next Thursday evening when Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" will be screened. The Selig Co. has utilised a stellar cast in putting this charming Civil War love story on celluloid. Miss Bessie Eyton has the role of Virginia Carvel and Mr. Thomas Santschi, idol of a million movie fans, plays Stephen Brice, the Yankee wooer of the fair Rebel. "The Crisis" runs through twelve parts and during its four night's run the performance will begin each evening at 9 o'clock. Rex Beach's "Ne'er Do Well" and "The Spoilers" and Robert Hichens' "The Garden of Allah" are among the Selig films to follow "The Crisis." The Apollo tonight is showing a five-reel "Baby Osborne" feature, the Gazettes and a Chaplin film. Episodes 7 and 8 of "The Fatal Ring" will be shown at today's matinee.

The Isis Theater announces an attractive Christmas week bill beginning tomorrow night when Jack and Elida Robertson will inaugurate some late English comedy and feature dancing acts. George Broadhurst's highly successful five-act comedy, "What Happened to Jones," featuring Fred Mace, also makes its first appearance on the Isis screen tomorrow evening. Today's matinee bill includes "The Girl and The Game" and "The Purple Domino" and tonight there will be episodes of "The Goddess" and "The Girl and the Game."

Dainty Marguerite Clark's great film hit, "Molly Make Believe," is the headliner for tonight and tomorrow night at the Victoria.

The Olympic Theater is featuring Pauline Frederick in "The Moment Before," successful Paramount production, this evening.

A strong three act drama called "The Invader" is the main part of the Towa Cinema program tonight and this afternoon and there are two comedies.

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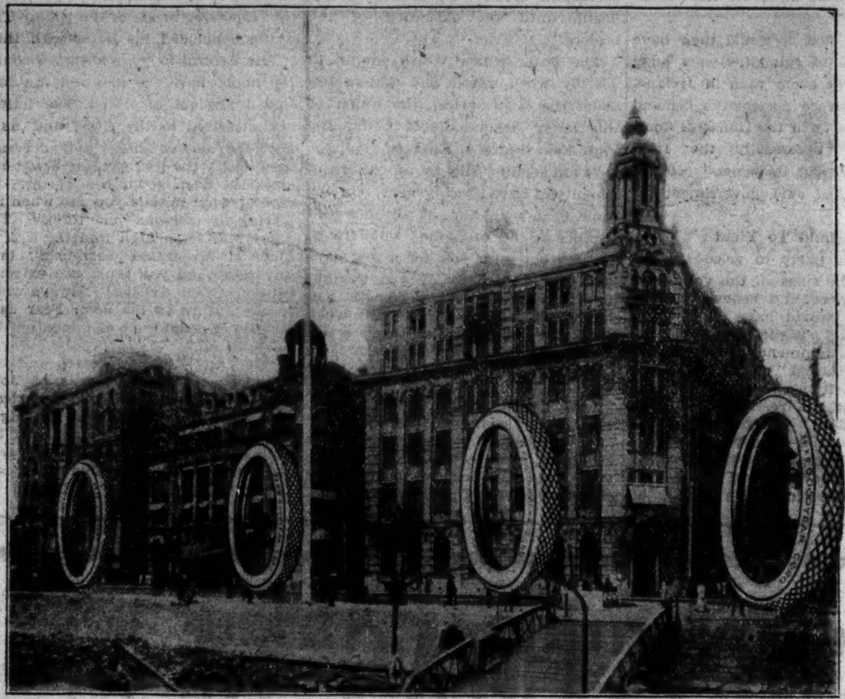

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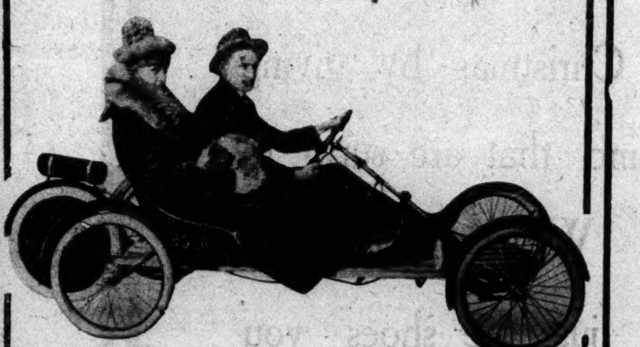

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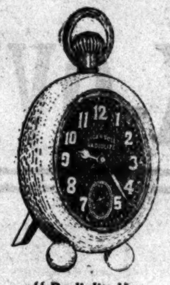

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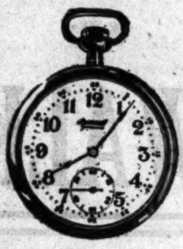

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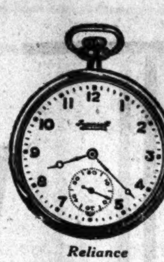

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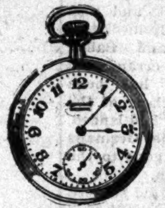

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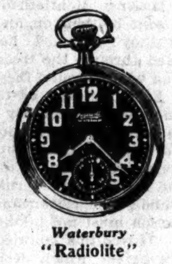

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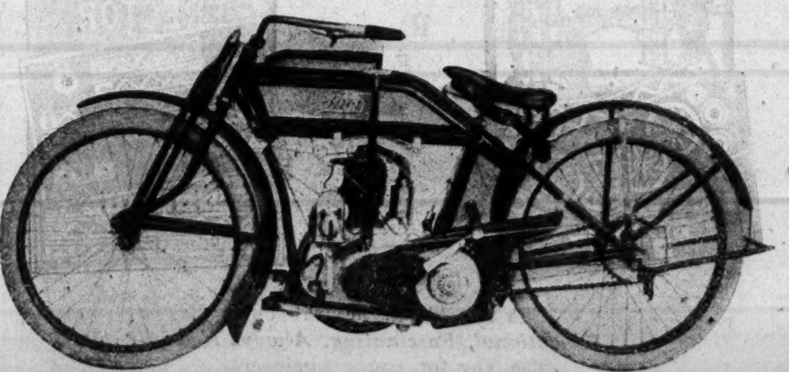

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SINN FEIN HEAD IN AMERICA BETRAYED BY HIS SEIZED MAIL

Chief Flynn Of U. S. Secret Service Makes Public Irish Revolt Plan

SET FOR EASTER SUNDAY

New York 'Judge' Believed To Be Co-operating With German Agents

New York, November 11.—Letters seized on Sinn Fein emissaries here within the last three weeks, and made public last night by William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, prove that this revolutionary order, whose purpose it is to bring about another uprising in Ireland, is being directed by two prime heads—one in Ireland, or England, and the other in this city.

It also was proved that the secret line of communication between the two heads was in perfect working order and that whenever an important message was to be conveyed from one to the other a trusted courier at once shipped as a seaman aboard a transatlantic liner and delivered the precious document in person.

This line of communication went along uninterruptedly until three weeks ago when Secret Service agents here arrested "General" Liam Mellowes, together with Baron Max von Reklinghausen and three Turkish students following a meeting in the quarters of the Turks in Second avenue.

Mellowes, according to the papers found in his possession, stands high in the councils of Sinn Feiners and knew intimately all the details of the Irish uprising of 1916, as well as the plans for the one contemplated in Dublin next Easter Sunday. Baron von Recklinghausen was stationed here by Count von Bernstorff as his envoy to treat with the Irish in this country who were interested in the Irish revolt against England. He is now interned on Ellis Island.

Light On Casement's Plot

A number of papers were taken from Mellowes, among them a detailed account of the last Irish rebellion, which cost Sir Roger Casement his life. A resume of Casement's futile visits to Germany is given in this statement, as well as of his voyage from Germany to Ireland in a submarine provided by Germany. A postcard addressed to John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic American, from one of the Sinn Fein leaders in England also was found in Mellowes's possession.

Another seizure made last Sunday afternoon upon the arrival of the White Star steamship Celtic was equally fruitful. Thomas Welsh, who had shipped as a seaman aboard this vessel, was arrested when in the act of tearing up a letter. Secret service agents put the letter together, and its contents, devoted entirely to the Sinn Fein movement, was written by the Sean Fear (Sinn Fein leader) in England to the head of the movement here.

A number of persons were mentioned in this letter, but all were referred to either by initial or by a numeral. Chief Flynn knows the identity of each person referred to, but these he is guarding until they are in custody. The arrest of Welsh closely followed the release of Mellowes on bail, and in consequence they did not meet in this city, as the writer of the letters Welsh bore had expected.

A search of Welsh's bunk aboard the Celtic revealed three more letters, and these, Chief Flynn says, are just as important as the one Welsh attempted to destroy. One of these tells of "Liam's" presence in Germany. It also tells of the bogus priest around whom so much interest centers just now, who also is said to have been in Germany with Liam.

Sends His Regards To The 'Judge.'

Still another letter taken from Mellowes is of special interest to tn secret service chief, who now knows who the Sinn Fein head in this country is and just what he has been doing for a long time. One of the leters taken from Mellowes was as follows:

"My dear Mr. D——, I would like to be remembered to the Judge and my friend Joseph in Philadelphia. Give them all, as well as the boys in the office, my kind regards. Every conceivable kind of intimidation is being resorted to to endeavor to make our lads prove unfaithful to their principles, but in spite of all the Castle's influences they are standing up like men."

Secret service agents here know the identity of the "Judge" referred to in this letter and they also know who "Joseph" is. Other memoranda taken from Mellowes have to do with his reports on his work here in America, the meetings he addressed last January and February, and there are names in these reports of vital interest to, the Federal authorities. These memoranda cover many closely written pages and total several thousand words.

The resume of the Easter uprising in Dublin which was taken from Mellowes, Chief Flynn says, is the first detailed account of this affair yet received in this country. The purpose of its being sent here, he believes, was to stimulate interest among the local plotters so that the contemplated blow next Easter could be made the more vital.

Writer Tells Of Arrest

The writer of this statement, evidently the secretary of the Sinn Fein, dwells at length on all the clandestine meetings of the Irish Republic Brotherhood, and frequently mentions O'Connell, McNeill and Pearse as ringleaders in the conspiracy. The writer tells of his arrest on the eve of the insurrection and then speaks of its outbreak. That part of it which had to do with Sir Roger Casement begins at this point, and was as follows:

"After Casement's death I got a message from him through Mrs. Green. It was given her by Casement, with the request that she would deliver it to me.

"Casement was lying ill in a private hospital in Bavaria when he first heard there was going to be an insurrection in Ireland. A German officer who had come from a Baltic port told him of the Aud's departure. He immediately went to Berlin and learned that the military authorities there were not officially aware of the Aud's departure for Ireland. It had been arranged with the German officers at the Baltic port. I am of the opinion that this was arranged from America.

"After insistence on his part the authorities placed a submarine at the disposal of Casement. In this submarine he started for Ireland, but after one day's journey the machinery went wrong, and after four hours vain endeavor to right it he was transferred to another submarine. This was an older pattern and very slow. Besides, the commander did not know the coast of Ireland very well.

Landed On The Kerry Coast

"Casement, Montieth and Bailey, who accompanied him, landed on the Kerry coast, Casement has been connected with the arrival of the Aud. As a matter of fact and not generally known, there was a distance of not less than 100 miles between the spot where the Aud was sunk and that where Casement landed. Immediately after landing Montieth and Bailey were sent by him on an errand and when they returned he had been arrested through the treachery of the man on whose ground they had landed, who, living in fear of the Germans landing, had immediately gone to the police with the information.

"Nevertheless Casement did succeed in having word brought to Dublin that he had failed to get German help and that under the circumstances the insurrection must not take place at that time. It was this knowledge of Casement's arrest which decided McNeill to countermand the maneuvers and the order appeared in the Irish Independent of Easter Sunday. Every one knows how events shaped after that.

"It has been popularly supposed that the insurrection was to take place on Easter Sunday, for the reason that the Government had issued orders for the simultaneous arrest of all the volunteer leaders, and that the leaders decided to anticipate the Government and strike first, and thus prevent the demoralisation in their ranks. This, however, is not the case.

Opposed Offensive Action

"The order issued by the Government for the arrest of the leaders was not given until after the conference held in the Viceregal Lodge on Easter Sunday night between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m., when as a matter of fact the revolutionary leaders had decided on the insurrection many months previous—even before the 'Secret Orders to the Military' document was read at the Dublin Corporation meeting by Ald. Tom Kelly—which order, by the way, was an out and out fabrication for the purpose of forcing McNeill's hand, who was entirely opposed to taking any offensive action.

I never for a moment believed that conscription would be forced on Ireland so long as there was an armed force to resist it. And if any such attempt was made I was prepared to countenance a resistance.

"I know that there was an existing agreement with Germany that 'if the course of the war allowed it' they would set up an independent Ireland. Knowing this, I was willing to wait to see would the course of war allow it—even to wait until the end of the war.

"I believe that it would then have been possible to run guns on a huge scale and arm every man in Ireland. It would then be possible to demand through a party in the House of Commons (not necessarily the Irish Nationalist party) to demand colonial (then scratched out) government for Ireland.

Forcing England To Yield

"With this party to voice the demand and the rifles of the volunteers ready to support it I believe that the Government would have no recourse but to accede. While this would not be the full attainment of our ideal, it would nevertheless place us in as favorable position as we were in 1782. And without the restrictions of our present position we could quickly further our claim—and win.

"I am fully convinced that, the war ending and the promised home rule bill not forthcoming, the ranks of the volunteers would be largely augmented. I would safely reckon on having 30,000 armed and dependable men.

"I believe that it would have been much wiser to wait for some issue which would justify our cause in the eyes of the people, who were most certainly very hostile when the insurrection broke out and remained hostile until the execution of the leaders."

The letter which Welsh sought to destroy when seized had this to say about the bogus priest, the writer of this letter beyond doubt being the Sinn Fein leader in England.

"I am sending this by an old friend whom you have already met. On the same boat with him, if all goes well another friend of mine will travel. He was out with you for a few days last year and many of you thought he was a priest. When you see him you will think the same. But when you know him as well as I do you will change your mind. Ask him. He was one of the young men who were in G (Germany) last year with Liam. I have no doubt but three travellers who reached your place last week will have prepared for his coming. He will have some news relative to the matter about which we spoke. I am enclosing a letter for M. which I want you to send him at once and it must not be posted."

Warns Of Letter Censorship

The writer then devoted a great deal of space to the question of carefully censoring all letters that are passed between Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland, England and this country. None could be sent, he said unless passed by the respective heads of the clans. The writer concluded his letter with this:

"Be careful in your letters through the mails never to mention the fact that I am out of town. The letters are censored locally here, and as I have four or five aliases and addresses in this city the less you say about my absences from town the better. Be careful what initials you use when referring to persons or things. The game now is so high and there is so much at stake that we mustn't take any risks and you must use extreme caution when writing. Always refer in the future to the Sean Fear as I do, and if possible do not mention his name at all."

"General" Liam Mellowes and two friends were dinner guests of John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic American, in a Park Row restaurant last night. They were the only occupants of the dining room at the time and sat with their heads close together and conversed in low tones.

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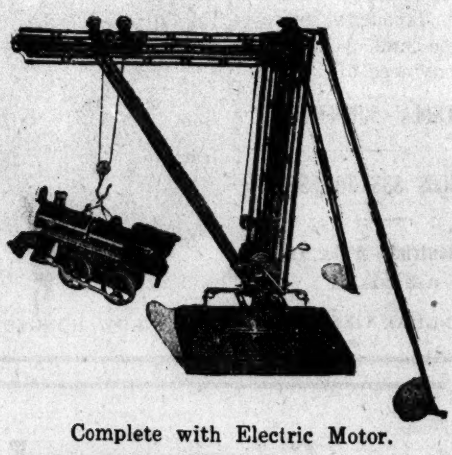

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APOLLO THEATRE, FOR FOUR NIGHTS COMMENCING THURSDAY, DEC. 27th

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"THE CRISIS"

12 Parts **By Winston Churchill**

Coming Shortly "A Super Production Showing the Hand of the Master" Coming Shortly

"THE SPOILERS" 9 Parts
BY REX BEACH
The Sensation of the Moving Picture World.

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH" 9 Parts
BY ROBERT HICHENS.
A love Romance of the Great Sahara Desert.

A WORD ABOUT THIS GREAT PICTURE

"THE CRISIS" is one of the most expensive and elaborate film dramas ever produced and this stirring war production has been a pronounced success in London. A cable just received states that over fifty thousand pounds has already been booked ahead in seats alone. In the United States the film has played for three consecutive months at the Broadway Theatre—New York's leading house of pictures and this remarkable run is being duplicated in every city in the United States.

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MR. GEORGE FAWCETT *MISS. BESSIE EYTON*
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Produced by Colin Campbell

"THE NE'ER DO WELL" 10 Parts
BY REX BEACH.
That Great and Stirring Story of Panama.

DURING THE RUN OF "THE CRISIS"
The performance will commence each evening at **9 P.M.**
Our patrons are kindly requested to note this alteration.

PRICES OF ADMISSION $1.50 $1.00 & 70 CTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Judge Silas Whipple, who believes in Lincoln	Mr. George Fawcett
Colonel Comyn Carvel, who believes otherwise	Mr. Matt Snyder
Virginia Carvel, a fair "Rebel"	Miss Bessie Eyton
Stephen Brice, from New England	Mr. Thomas Santschi
Mrs. Brice, Stephen's Mother	Miss Eugenie Besserer
Clarence Colfax, in love with Virginia	Mr. Marshall Neilan
Eliphalet Hopper, the Mole	Mr. Frank Weed
Lige Brent, a steamboat captain	Mr. Will Machin
Abraham Lincoln, the man of sorrows	Mr. Sam D. Drane
General W. T. Sherman	Mr. Cecil Holland

Union and Confederate officers and soldiers, slaves, militiamen, artillerymen, Northern and Southern Statesmen, rivermen, members of the Southern artistcracy, etc., etc.

In the morning came to them the news of Abraham Lincoln's death. And the same thought was in both their hearts who had known him as it was given few to know him. How he had lived in sorrow; how he had died a martyr on the very day of Christ's death upon the cross. And they believed that Abraham Lincoln gave his life for his country even as Christ gave His for the world.

And so must we believe that God has reserved for this Nation a destiny high upon the earth.

Many years afterward Stephen Brice read again to his wife those sublime words of the second inaugural:

Lincoln Headqu

"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his children—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations."

Eliphalet Hopper was a mole, nothing else would satisfactorily describe Eliphalet Hopper. When he arrived in St. Louis from New England and won for himself a position in Carvel & Company's store, he pursued his molelike methods from the first. He made himself by industry and by frugality indespensible to the company and despite the dislike felt for him by Capt. Lige Brent, Eliphalet sidled and edged through devious and dark ways into the position of manager of Carvel & Company's business.

When Mrs. Brice, and her son Stephen, come from Boston to St. Louis, they naturally stopped at the boarding house frequented by New Englanders and there Stephen met Hopper and there he gained a distaste for the tobacco chewing subservient Yankee. Mrs. Brice and her son had come to St. Louis so that Stephen could study law under the tutelage of Judge Silas Whipple, a man of decided opinions frankly spoken.

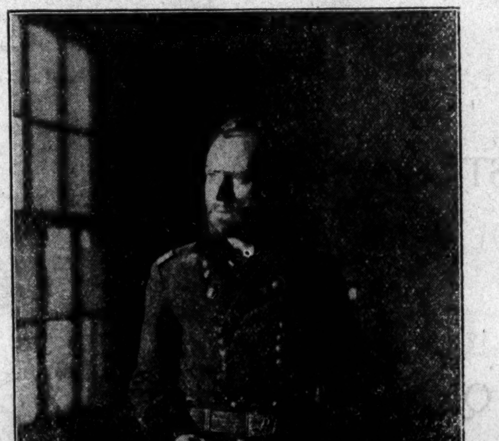
Sixty and more years ago Missouri was a slave-holding state. When Stephen Brice passed the auction block where so-called "Black Cattle" were being sold his puritanism could not stand the barter and sale of human beings. When he bought Hester, a beautiful quadroon, he incured the enmity of Clarence Colfax, a young and fiery southerner. Beautiful Virginia Carvel, only daughter of Colonel Carvel, had expressed a desire to own the girl. Colfax, deeply in love with Virginia, his cousin, resolved to purchase Hester and was enraged when Brice, a stranger, outbid him for the slave. He did not know that Stephen Brice had acted in a chivalrous spirit and had expended all his meager savings in the purchase of a slave he did not want.

Judge Silas Whipple and Col. Carvel, although lifelong friends, frequently engaged in heated arguments over the vital question of the late fifties. Judge Whipple invariably took Sunday dinner at the Carvel home and often Virginia Carvel found it necessary to interfere when the Judge upheld Abraham Lincoln, just then becoming known, while Col. Carvel expatiated at length against the evils of Black Republicanism.

Stephen Brice won a place almost immediately in the heart of Judge Whipple and was sent by the Judge to hear the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He learned at those debates to love and honor the man whose speeches are now classics in literature; this Lincoln of the black loam who built his neighbor's cabin and hoed his neighbor's corn; who had been storekeeper and flatboatman; this physician who was one day to attend the sick bed of the Nation in her agony and whose knowledge, almost divine, was to perform the miracle of her healing.

When Stephen Brice reported his meeting with Lincoln to Judge Whipple, journeying to the home of Col. Carvel for that purpose, he delighted the Judge who precipated an immediate argument with Col. Carvel. Pretty Virginia Carvel was coldly courteous to this young Northerner whose political beliefs were foreign to her contempt.

Then came a day when Abraham Lincoln, the rail splitter, was elected President of the United States on the Republican ticket; then came the revolt of the Southern states and the guns of Sumter; then there also came the parting of the ways for those two time-tired friends, Judge Silas Whipple and Col. Comyn Carvel. One stood for the North, and the other for the South. The capture of Camp Jackson at St. Louis by the United States forces, the escape of Clarence Colfax from his guards and his joining the Confederate army; the leave-taking of Virginia and her father who also believed his duty was as soldier in the Southern army, are historic details now and finally Stephen Brice is discovered with Grant's army, which daily is tightening its coils around Vicksburg.



And during these times which tried men's souls, Eliphalet Hopper reaped a harvest through the misery of others. He really become the firm of Carvel & Company because of Col. Carvel's notes which he held, he heard with a sneer the story of Judge Whipple attending the auction sale and buying in a piano which belonged to Virginia Carvel. Neither Hopper nor Stephen Brice could understand the action of Whipple, who had Virginia's cherished piano moved to his office and living rooms, where he locked it and placed the keys in his pocket.

Mr. Hopper's aims were high along about this time. He resolved to marry Virginia Carvel. "I shall be th' richest man in th' South before long," he confided to Virginia, "and I call-ate that you kin have everything money kin buy." He became rude when Virginia refused his matrimonial offer but decamped in fright when threatened by Col. Carvel. He resolved to bide his time and strike when least expected.

The story of the surrender of Vicksburg is history, and when Capt. Stephen Brice entered the city he marveled the brave defenders could have held out as long as they did. There he found Col. Clarence Colfax hovering on death's threshold from wounds and he heaped coals of fire on Colfax's head by arranging for the wounded man's parole and his return to his mother and Virginia Carvel at St. Louis.

Judge Silas Whipple was failing fast and seldom left his apartments. His long hours of suffering were lightened by the occasional presence of Virginia Carvel whom he loved more than anyone else on earth. If she noticed the presence of her piano in the Judge's room she never mentioned it nor did he.

Little by little Clarence Colfax mended at his mother's home and little by little Judge Whipple slipped down toward the Great Divide. Again when on the highway to recovery, Clarence Colfax told Virginia Carvel of his love for her just as he had done fruitlessly many times before.

He also told her of how Stephen Brice had saved his, Colfax's, life at Vicksburg. "I know he loves you Jinny," her cousin said, "and you know that he does. You must feel that he does. It was a brave thing to do. He thought he was saving me for you. He was giving up the hope of marrying you himself."

Virginia sprang to her feet. "Marry a Yankee," she cried, "never!"

"Virginia, I loved your father better than any man I ever knew. Please God I may see him again before I die," so whispered Judge Whipple one day to Virginia. And as if in answer to that prayer Col. Carvel slipped through the Union lines and into St. Louis to see his stricken friend.

It was night time and Judge Whipple was dying. By his bedside was Stephen Brice and his mother, Col. Carvel and his daughter Virginia, and the Judge' aged servant. Brice, invalided at home, hastened despite his illness to Judge Whipple's room when he heard that the shadow of death was hovering near. The old friends met again and this time in peace. Weakly Judge Whipple reched up and put his hand on Virginia's shoulders as she bent over him. He whispered in her ear. The tears came and lay wet on her lashes as she undid the button at his throat. There on a piece of cotton twine hung a little key.

"I saved it for you my dear," he said. "God bless you—and make your life happy. Virginia—will you play my hymn once more—."

They lifted the night lamp from the piano, and the medicine. It was Stephen Brice who stripped it of the black cloth it had worn, who stood by Virginia ready to lift the lid when she had turned the lock. The girl's exaltation gave a trembling touch divine to the well-remembered chords.

"Lead Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom. Lead Thou me on!"

A sigh shook Silas Whipple's wasted form and he embarked on a long, long journey.

Virginia Carvel left the death chamber for the outer officer. There she encountered Mr. Hopper. The look in his little eyes as he gazed upon Virginia was a filmy look, of those of animal feasting.

"I came here to see you," he said. "you," He stepped closer. "Your father, a rebel, is in that room. He never leaves this without I choose. There is but one price to pay and that is you," he said hoarsely.

The man did not hear the door open. An arm and a blue sleeve came between Hopper and Virginia. Above the two towered Stephen Brice. Suddenly Stephen threw the coward across the room. "Leave, you scoundrel," exlaimed Brice, "leave before I kill you!" And Mr. Hopper went.

Capt. Lige Brent and Miss Virginia Carvel were worried when they arrived at Washington, D. C., just after the war had closed. But nothing would do but that Virginia visit the White House and request Mr. Lincoln to save the life of Clarence Colfax, who arrested as a spy was in danger of death. She gained admittance to President Lincoln's office. She asked for the life of Colfax and President Lincoln informed her that a Union officer was in the ante-room who had also asked for Colfax's pardon. The President summoned the officer and soon Stephen Brice was before them.

"I wish it understood, Major Brice," the President said, "that I am sparing Colfax's life for the time which we have been waiting and longing is at hand the time to be merciful. Let us thank God for it."

Abraham Lincoln gazed long upon the beautiful girl. "Virginia," he said, "I have not suffered by the South, I have suffered with the South. Their sorrow has been my sorrow, Their pain my pain. What you have lost I have lost. What you have gained I have gained. We are not going to hang the rebels, Virginia, we are going to hang on to them," Then he was gone.

For a space while his spell was on them they did not stir. Then Stephen Brice sought Virginia's eyes which had been so long denied him. They were not denied him now. Overcome by the incense of her presence he drew her to him until her heart beat against his own. She did not resist but lifted her face to him, and he kissed her.

"You love me Virginia," he cried.

"Yes, Stephen," she answered, low, more wonderful in her surrender than ever before. . The she hid her face against his blue coat. "I—I cannot help it. Oh, Stephen, how I struggled against! How I tried to hate you and could not!"

He kissed her brown hair. "Virginia, will you marry me?" "Yes" "Tomorrow?" "Yes, dear, tomorrow. I—I have no one but you now."

"God help me ,to cherish you dear, and guard you well."

For a while they were silent, looking out; rain drops glistened on blades and leaves as the sun came out and the joyous new green of the earth entered into their hearts.

Tuan's Control of Cabinet Forcing President's Hands

Feng Kuo-chang Reported As Starting "Strong' Policy Against South; Disappointed at Failure of Compromise

From Our Own Corresondent

Peking, December 19.—Mandates issued last night are regarded here as signifying a further step in the control of the Government by the supporters of General Tuan Chi-jui. General Tuan himself is appointed Director-General of the War Participation Bureau. General Wang-Shih-chen, as I said nearly a fortnight ago would probably be the case, is relieved at his own request of the concurrent office of Minister of the army, retaining only the office of Prime Minister, and is succeeded in the Ministry of the army by General Tuan Chi-kwei, nephew of General Tuan Chi-jui.

Tsao Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, has not yet received permission to resign, and the fact that he has attended recent Cabinet meetings is held to indicate that he has decided to remain in office. The appointments of Tsao Kun and Chang Huai-chih to lead the northern troops against the south, which were generally reported in the Chinese press a couple of days ago, have not been made, as it was expected they would be, by Presidential Mandate, but as part of the routine of the General Staff, not coming directly within the President's cognizance; but the President, after consulting with the Prime Minister, on receipt of the news that Chaochow and Swatow had fallen into the hands of the south, has telegraphically ordered Tsao Kun to take his troops to Hankow and Chang Huai-chih to take his to Nanchang, assuring them of the necessary financial support from the Government. It is believed that the President's instructions were simply a confirmatory order for movements that had already been initiated.

Committed To Strong Policy

These things are very simple to record, and their interpretation is also fairly simple. The President is now committed to a "strong" policy against the south, and his Cabinet is practically a Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet. During the past few days the most strenuous efforts have been made to persuade the south to accept the compromise that the President has set before it, but these efforts have been without avail, and the President has been obliged to take strong measures, for the northern tuchuns would no longer be patient.

Meanwhile, it is reported here that Admiral Cheng Pi-kwang is "repentant" and desirous of making his peace with Peking, whilst General Lu Yung-ting is also reported to be on the point of declaring himself on the side of the north. Whether this declaration is significant of a "true heart," or merely indicative of General Lu's appreciation of the Government's appointment of Lung Chi-kwang as Inspector General of the Two Kwang it would be difficult to say. It may be that the President is merely bluffing and does not really intend to adopt a "strong" policy, but these two cases of tergiversation are at least, if they are correctly reported, ample justification for the bluff.

Is The President Bluffing?

Whether the President is bluffing or not, there is no bluff in the fact that the Cabinet is now practically a Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet. The new Minister of the Army is a Tuan man, both by family and by politcal affiliation. The decision of Wang Shih-chen to hold only the single office of Prime Minister will make it comparatively easy for him to withdraw altogether, when the appropriate moment comes, in favor of Tuan himself or some other person devoted to the Tuan interest, and in the meantime General Wang Shih-chen himself is no bad representative of that interest. He has at any rate been successful in bringing the President round to the adoption of General Tuan Chi-jui's policies, or to the adoption of so much of them as is necessary to convince the south that the north really means business.

As is suggested above, the President may be bluffing, but it is quite certain that he is considerably disappointed that the south has not accepted any of the terms of compromise that he has suggested. This has thrown him back on measures for which in all probability he has no great liking. Practically, having been refused any compromise by the south, and having at least nominally accepted the policy of the northern tuchuns, he is almost obliged to accept the National Council as a duly accredited and legally constituted body; and for the meeting of that body today, practically its first business meeting, the President has submitted three "bills" for first reading, namely: the bill governing the convocation of the National Assembly, a revision in important particulars of the Law of Parliament; a bill comprising the revised regulations for the election of the Senate; and a bill comprising revised regulations for the election of the House of Representatives. The two last, it will be noticed, practically amount to revisions, drastic revisions if current report be reliable, of the Parliamentary Election Law.

BANK OF CHINA NOTES IN UNEXPLAINED DROP

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, December 19.—Nobody is able to explain certain financial developments that have taken place today, dollar notes of the Bank of China having dropped to the lowest figure yet on record. Ever since the Bank of China resumed specie payment there has been an arrangement whereby at eleven special exchange centers in the city of Peking, three times a month, holders of dollar notes could exchange one dollar for silver at par. Permission to make this exchange was issued as required to the families of poor people who were holders of the notes.

Today at the usual hour, queues of would-be beneficiaries by this plan of note redemption gathered, but they were informed that there would be no redemption today. They were not informed why, and no satisfactory explanation has been obtainable. It is stated that either the bank is expecting its supplies of cash from the south to be interrupted or it is expecting to be called upon for very large quantities of actual cash for the supply of the south-moving armies, but whatever the reason for the suspension, paper dollars of the Bank of China have slumped considerably. Yesterday they were worth eighty-five copper cents; by noon today they were worth only seventy-two. The silver dollar is worth, 130 copper cents today, having during the past week been four to five cents higher than the average for the past three months.

LI SHUN IS OPPOSED TO WAR ON CANTON

Kiangsu Tuchun Declares Northern Militant Policy Will Bring Ruin To Country

Opposed to the subjugation of the Southwest with armed force, Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, on Friday, despatched a telegram which virtually amounted to a warning to the President against allowing Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Hui-chi to carry out their threats. The message, more than 2,000 words in length, enumerated the dangers of internal trouble during this world crisis. Destruction through foreign aggression and bankruptcy on account of military expenses are given as the results from the prolonged domestic disturbance.

In reply to General Lu Yung-ting's telegram announcing the cancellation of the autonomy of the two Kwang provinces, President Feng stated that the Northern troops in Hunan and Fukien have assumed a defensive attitude and would not advance any further if they are not encroached upon by the South. He also expressed his appreciation for the step that General Lu has taken in his peace propaganda.

General Tuan Chi-kwei, the new War Minister, assumed office Friday afternoon. Before the acceptance he called on the President and stated that he wished to tender his resignation, as he understood that the latter was resolved to order an armistice. President Feng replied that the order had not been issued.

Minister of Communications Tsao Ju-lin and Li Shih-wei, an official, were both seriously hurt when their motor cars collided in the Legation Quarter Thursday night. Both have been sent to the French Hospital.

The Ministry of Communications has decided to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway and has appointed Yen Shih-fa of the ministry to proceed at once to Harbin to effect the acquisition. The Cabinet meeting Friday suggested the appointmtnt of either Alfred Sze, Minister to the Court of St. James, or Governor Pih Kwei-fang director of the line.

General Tuan Chi-jui has appointed Liang Chi-chao, Hsu Shu-chen and Hsu Shih-ying and five others as his associates in the new Bureau for the Participation in the War. Customs revenue will be utilised for the financial support of the proposed expedition to France. A loan is also being contemplated for that purpose.

Weddings

Goodrich-Greene

Cards from Nagasaki announce the marriage there of Mr. C. Lacy Goodrich and Mrs. Ethel C. Greene on November 29. Mr. Goodrich is well known throughout the East and in America by reason of his long service with the T. K. K. for which great shipping company he is now general agent at Manila.

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Donations received from November 20 to date:

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Nov. 30—Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates Ltd...		200.00
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Dec. 19—Sig. P. Pezzini, Swatow	10.00	
Dec. 19—Cav. E. Denegri	50.00	
	$65.00	
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Total received........Tls.		246.86

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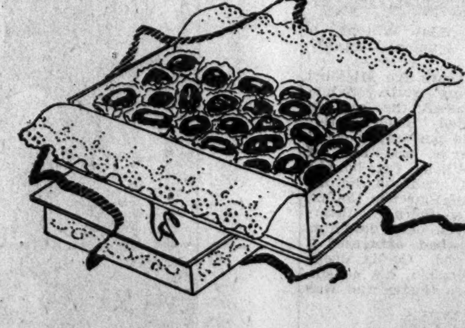

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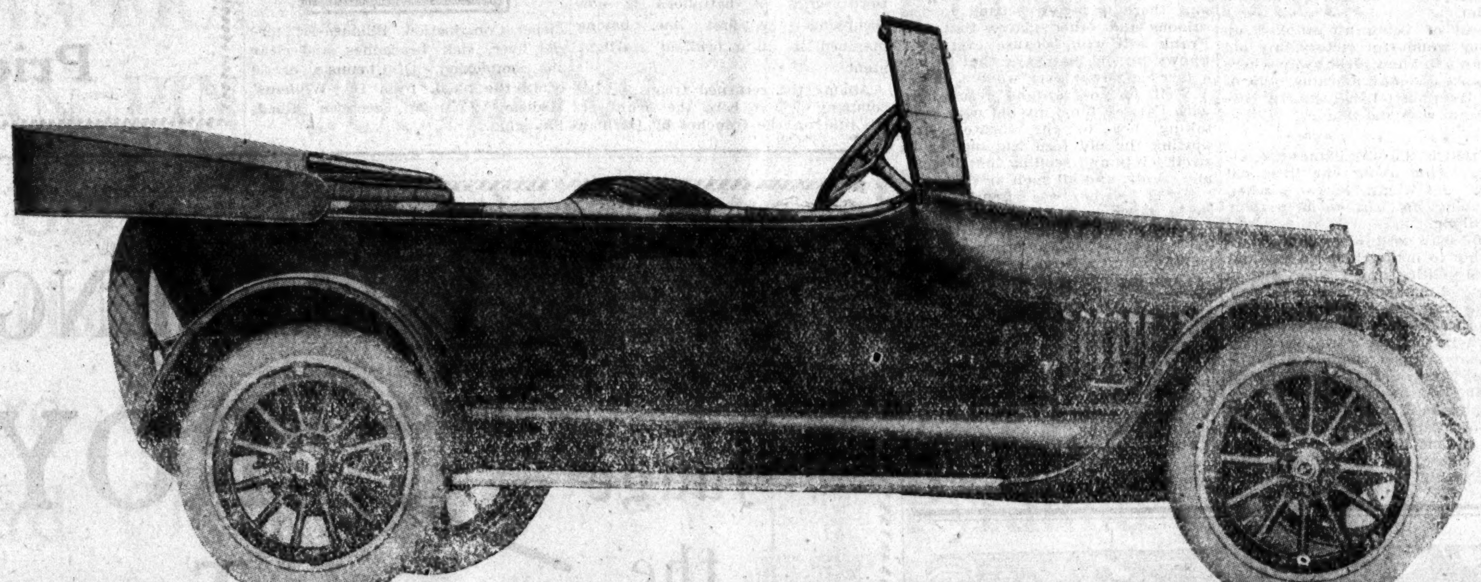

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CHOKE PACIFISTS, IS CRY FROM LONDON

Commons Debate Is Classed As Part Of Concerted German Move

ITALY GAINING STRENGTH

Crisis Leading To Overhauling Of Man-Power To Speed Up Her War Machine

London, November 7.—The newspapers here already are discounting Germany's reported imminent offer of peace and all are calling vigorously for a heavier hand against pacifists, some at least of whom are believed to be conscious traitors. The Evening Standard says: "Today's debate in the House of Commons is only one of many efforts in all the Allied countries which aim to secure for Germany the fruits of her first three years in the war by bringing up a negotiated peace.

"That is the plain English of all pacifist or frankly disloyalist activity everywhere—in Russia, Italy, Ireland, India, France and in our own country. It is a concerted movement and all the parts are dictated by Berlin."

It is a significant note the Dagens Nyheter, of Stockholm, gives in quoting a Swedish arrival from Germany as saying the departure of Socialists and others to neutral countries is being facilitated in order that they may work for peace, but that all German pacifists who are working among their own compatriots are promptly imprisoned.

As far as England is concerned there has been much interest in the result of the South Wales miners' vote. Thousands of these are of military age. The movement was started over the head of the regular miners' organisation to propose "down with the tools," if the Government insisted upon calling to the colors the miners eligible for service. It is believed most of the miners supporting the malcontents are unconscious dupes of pacifists, possibly of even worse influences than pacifists. Therefore, the result of the vote in refusing to adopt such a policy is received with satisfaction. About one-third of the total counted shows sixty-five were aligned against 10,000.

Meanwhile the Italian crisis tends to expect a drastic man-power overhauling which is already certain. The best authorities declare that nearly 4,000,000 men of military age are still uncalled. The subject is one that is complicated with difficulties, owing to the demands of mines, shipyards, munitions and agriculture, both for Great Britain and her European allies. But a great addition to the army, they acknowledge, is necessary this winter, and in Rome on Monday a decision was reached by parliamentary representatives of the official Socialists which seems to bear out this forecast.

The first part of the resolution formed for publication has been cut out by the censor. The second part affirms the intention of the party "to intensify and extend the work of assistance and succors," a phrase that is vague enough. No doubt the vagueness is necessary in order to insure the appearance of unanimity and solidity within the party which seems to be one of the chief ideals of the Socialists. They cling to this for appearance and for their reputation for "consistency," even when the enemy is at the gates. Still several prominent members of the party are working and writing to repair the damage that they and others have wrought.

An encouraging feature is found in telegrams addressed to the Minister of the Interior from the workmen's associations. Workers who were threatening to strike ten days ago are throwing themselves into their labor with great energy.

General Cadorna has issued a proclamation which has been posted in all towns behind the new line of defense. He orders all soldiers separated from their units to report themselves to the nearest military authority within five days, under the pain of being considered deserters in the field and subject to the death penalty. All who are assisting soldiers to evade a search by military authorities are subject to imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

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The habit of saving is not hard to acquire, as thousands of successful men and women will testify, but there was to be a desire to get the habit.

A. Mugg On Suffrage By Damon Runyon

Now I will show you just how dames are. On Monday morning my old lady tells me I better drop around places where I know guys, and do a little plugging for this suffrage racket, because, she says, the dames want to get all the votes they can.

So I do it. I got her to stake me to forty bucks, as I explain to her a guy out for votes must have a taw to work with, so she gives it to me and tells me to buy a suit of clothes out of what is left, but to be sure and get the votes, and bring home the change.

Well, now, I work like a dog, dropping in and out of places and seeing the lads here and there, and getting them to vote for suffrage, besides which I get licked twice on account of taking punches at fresh guys who say they will not vote for the dames.

I suppose I drop in and out of as many as two hundred places, from Tonjes', up in Harlem, to the Dutchman's, down in William street, and thousands of guys promise me they will vote for my racket, including many waiters and taxicab drivers and all such as that.

* * *

Of course my forty bucks is not much dough after I really commence to cover ground, so I send a messenger boy up to my joint with a note to my old lady telling her the campaign is going great and to give the bearer forty more.

Then after I send him, I get to thinking that the chances are she will not have the right change in the house, and that may be she will decide to follow the messenger back to the place where I am to help me get the votes. So I leave that place without waiting for the messenger to come back, because it is not a place where a dame can get votes, any way.

I telephone later to the telegraph office from which I get the messenger to see if he lands the forty, but it seems there is nothing doing, and they talk very hostile to me and ask me do I want to get their messenger boys assassinated; which, of course, I do not, what with labor being so scarce, and all.

Well, I do not know yet just how many votes the dames get all told, but I am responsible for many thousands of them, so about three bells Wednesday morning I go home, full of speed, and all such as that, thinking I am set in great on account of my wonderful work, only to find I stand just like a broken leg around my joint.

Instead of being all smoked up over our wonderful victory, my old lady wants to know right away where I am since Monday morning, and of course I cannot tell her exactly, because I am so many places.

* * *

And that is the way dames are, always hollering about one little old Tuesday that a guy is away, when he is doing his best to help their racket along.

My old man used to say there is no use trying to make them understand practical politics, and I guess that is so. My old man spends many a year trying to show the dames something about practical politics out in Colorado, where they are voting so many years that none of them will admit now they vote the first year suffrage comes in, and he says he comes to the conclusion it cannot be done.

My old man says the trouble with dames is that they are too square, and, of course, there is no use trying to do anything in practical politics with square people. You just have to let them go along. That is why my old man gets so disgusted, and quits.

He says a dame figures it is not square to put the names of dead guys on the registration books and vote them at election, even though the other side will do it if you do not do it first, and my old man says it is simply no use fooling with people who have ideas such as that.

My old man used to say most of his gray hair comes from sitting up at night trying to figure some way of influencing the female vote of our town, but he never gets anywhere with it.

* * *

He is telling me one time about a guy by the name of Frank something, who figures out a wonderful system of doing it, which my old man says is a sure success if this Frank does not go to work and gum it himself.

My old man says this Frank is the slickest guy he ever knows in practical politics. He says that five minutes after the returns show some reform measure carries, this Frank can sit down and dope out a way to beat it. My old man says things such as the headless ballot and the direct primary are just a laugh to Frank.

Well, my old man says, this Frank studies suffrage for ten years, and then he comes to the conclusion that the only way to influence the female vote is to make love to the dames. So he does it. It is such a simple scheme that everybody is surprised nobody ever thinks of it before. So Frank goes ahead, and does it.

There is a dame in our town by the name of Carrie Cluny who is a bear of a looker, my old man says, and young, and all such as that, and this Carrie is the leader of nearly all the other dames in our town. They vote like she says, which is never the right way, my old man says.

So this Frank shooes himself in with Carrie Cluny, and makes love to her, the idea being that after she gets in love with him he will have her swing the female vote to the Democrats.

* * *

Well, of course, all the lads around town are hep to the scheme, my old man says, but nobody says anything about it at home for fear the other dames will start knocking it, not understanding practical politics, and there is heavy betting in the saloons and other places that this Frank will win, because everybody knows, my old man says, that he has a terrible power over women.

Well, he goes around everywhere with Carrie Cluny, my old man says, taking her to the theater, and putting the old feed bag on her in swell joints and sending her flowers, and candy, and all such as that, and hanging over her gate when he ought to be home in the feathers getting his rest, and acting generally, my old man says, like any other say who is daffy about a dame.

Then just when it looks as if the work is in, what does this Frank do, my old man says, but get stuck on Carrie Cluny himself and haul off and marry her.

The next thing anybody knows, he is around playing square guy and voting the Republican ticket and boosting for reform, and all such as that, and my old man says one of the most promising careers in practical politics he ever sees is plumb ruined.

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American Army Aviators In Raids Over Germany

Our Men Who Fought Hand to Hand With Enemy Relieved by Third Series of Battalions In First Line

With the American Army in France, November 13.—American army aviators have participated in bombing raids over Germany and have been doing observation duty at various points on the battle line.

The aviators are officers of the regular army, some of whom had been flying before the United States entered the war. Others of them are men who have been on duty at training centers.

On the bombing raids the Americans have been carried in French planes as bombers and observers and have been gaining a vast wealth of experience which in the future will assist them as well as the new members of the air service who are arriving or are to arrive.

Some of the Americans were in several recent raids in which bombs were dropped on German positions of military importance. In observation work the Americans have been acting both as observers and pilots, flying in French machines. This work has been done at many points, but none of the machines carrying American aviators has flown over the sector where the American troops are entrenched.

No casualties among the American airmen have been reported, although enemy airplanes have fired heavily upon them.

Praise From Allies' Officers

The Allied officers are enthusiastic over the work of the young fliers and are of the unanimous opinion that they are combining the daring of the British fliers and the technique of the French airmen.

The second American detachments to enter the trenches have returned to their billets. The relief was accomplished successfully and without the knowledge of the Germans. The third series of battalions is now occupying the first line, having marched in on a brilliant starlight night.

Among the returned troops is the company which bore the brunt of the raid on the trenches by German shock troops. The battalions in the trenches had a good taste of shell fire during the first hours, the Germans using their artillery more heavily than usual and continuing steadily and the American batteries replying energetically. There has been active patrolling in No Man's Land by the Americans and the enemy.

American soldiers are rapidly becoming expert at patrol work and their officers say they carry on in No Man's Land as if they had been at it for years. This is explained partly by the fact that activity in No Man's Land along the sector held by the Americans virtually is open warfare, which is distinctly an American game.

Heroism Of U. S. Soldiers

Already stories of the heroism of individual soldiers during trench raids are coming to light. Some men hesitate to tell what they have done, but are anxious and willing to fall what they have seen others do. The latest incident discovered involved five privates, who rushed from their dugout as the Germans entered the trenches. Standing, kneeling and lying in front of the entrance they fired on the enemy so successfully that they prevented the Germans, who made several attempts, from entering.

The commander of one battalion said that since the men had entered the trenches mumps had caused more of them to go to the hospital than the enemy's fire.

A large shipment of turkeys, mincemeat, cranberries, nuts, raisins, oranges and sweet potatoes for the Thanksgiving dinner of the American soldiers has arrived in France. It will be distributed among the various instruction centers and villages where the troops are billeted. Other shipments will follow.

The lieutenant who was knocked down three times by shell fire during the recent German raid in the American sector today described his experiences. His face is covered with scratches from flying gravel.

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Asparagus Vinaigrette
York Ham, Champagne Sauce
Roast Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Jelly
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Church Services Today And Xmas

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—4th Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Best in C. Anthem "O that I knew," Sterndale Bennett Hymns 260, 49, 58; Preacher, Rev. A. H. Sayce, D.D. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 5.30 p.m. Evensong in Chapel. 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Dean.

Bubbling Well Chapel.—8 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. Andrew's Church.—10.30 a.m. Mattins. 6 p.m. Evensong. Preacher, The Chaplain.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawkes Pott, D.D.

Union Church.—Christmas Sunday 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject The Star in the East. Chant 10; Anthem "Break forth into joy" (Coleridge-Taylor) Hymns 88, 744, 84.—6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject The wise men; Chant 115; Hymns 83, 84 and Christmas Carols. 7 p.m. Selections from Handel's "Messiah." Chorus, "And the Glory"; Recitative, "For, behold"; Aria, "The people that walked in darkness"; Chorus, "For unto us"; Chorus, "Hallelujah".

Christmas Day.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Chant 10; Anthem "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah." Hymns 88, 742, 89.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French or English at 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6, 7 a.m.

Christmas Services.—Masses at 6, 7, 8.30 a.m. At 10 a.m. Solemn mass celebrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Paris. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. Special Christmas Service for children, address by Rev. A. L. Greig.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. W. G. Booth.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject:—"Is the Universe, including Man, evolved by Atomic Force?" Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Rd. Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Lenine And Trotzky, The 'Men Who Want More'

NIKOLAI LENINE, the directing power behind the most recent outbreak in Russia which raised him almost to the throne, the leader of the Bolshevik movement—Bolsheviki, by the way, meaning in straight United States "the men who want more"—is described as quiet, reserved, and studious. His chief lieutenant in the present crisis, Leon Trotzky, the man whom the neutral nations refused to recognise as the War Minister of the newly set up Government, is apparently his opposite in temperament, carefully groomed, even in the workingman's attire that he affects, smiling and debonair, in the face of a situation affecting the fate of nations.

Lenine has been denounced by moderate liberals as the evil genius of the Russian revolution and a paid agent of Germany. He was the acknowledged leader of the Maximalist uprising in July, after which he went into hiding. He was reported to have been in Sweden, Switzerland and Finland, but wherever he managed to find cover he was in constant communication with Trotzky and other Bolshevik leaders. One account has it that his real name is Zederblum. The New York Times has a different story. It says of him:

"Lenine, like most of the prominent Russian agitators, had to use an alias in his revolutionary activity. His real name is Vladimir Ulyanoff. He was born of a noble family, at Simbirsk, on the Volga, about 1870. An elder brother was executed for complicity in a plot to kill Emperor Alexander II. shortly before that ruler was actually assasinated in 1881. Lenine became prominent in the early nineties as a leader of the radical Social-Democrats, who insist on the literal application of the Marxian theories, as against the more nationalistic view, with greater attention paid to the peasants and their actual condition, which was entertained by the Socialist revolutionists, the party of Kerensky. His most noted book is The Development of Capitalism in Russia.

"He was elected to the second Duma after the revolution of 1905, but was compelled to go into exile, a thing he had often done before, when the reaction triumphed. At the beginning of the present war he was in Krakow and was interned as an enemy alien, but was shortly released and allowed to proceed to Zimmerwald, in Switzerland, where a colony of Russian revolutionists was already established.

"After the revolution the Provisional Government of Russia entered into an agreement with Germany by which the Russian revolutionists in Switzerland were allowed to return through Germany in return for the release of German civilians in Russia. Lenine headed the party which returned by this route, and his social program, which he has been advocating ever since, was drawn up as he passed through. He reached Petrograd on April 16, just after the pacifists in the Council of Workman's and Soldiers' Deputies had forced the resignation of Miliukoff, and at once began to preach immediate peace and general confiscation.

"At first the Government seems to have underestimated him; Tcheidze said that probably the revolution would absorb him, and that if it did not there was little difference. But soon his newspaper, the Pravda, featuring violent attacks on England and France, became influential, and the tolerance of the Government was now based on the theory that arrest would make him a martyr. Certainly at first there was general disapprobation of his extreme views, but gradually he began to gain in power and to become the center of the radical pacifists, despite the constantly reiterated charges that he was in the pay of Germany. A peace plan of his, advanced in a speech, was publicly denounced as given verbatim in a wireless message of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and no satisfactory denial was ever made of Brussiloff's accusation.

"Nevertheless, he gained in power. Seated in the palace which had formerly belonged to the dancer Kshesinskaya, the favorite of Nicholas, protected by the First Machine-Gun Regiment, which was constantly loyal, he resisted all attempts to oust him until failure in the July rising drove him to temporary hiding, in which he appears to have plotted the new outbreak."

Trotzky, who by many is considered the real head of the Maximalist revolt, is well known in New York where he worked as a reporter for $12 a week in an East Side newspaper during his brief exile in America, after having been driven out of Germany, France, Switzerland, and Spain. Like Lenine, he uses an alias, his real name being Leber Braunstein. A writer in The Times says:

"He was born in a town in the Russian Government of Kherson, near the Black Sea. He became an extreme Socialist, and, being gifted with a forceful literary style, won distinction and prominence among the revolutionary leaders before the end of the nineteenth century.

"In the revolution of 1905 Trotzky published a book which practically set the sky as the limit for the Russian revolution then apparently on its way to a favorable issue. He demanded the application of the full program of socialism, not only in Russia but everywhere, and until this was accomplished revolution must never rest. The collapse of the movement in the following year sent him to Siberia, but after several years he was released, resumed his revolutionary activity, and was compelled to go abroad.

"At the beginning of the war he was in Berlin, but the radical teachings of his writings that were too much for the Berlin Government, which had no taste for Socialist programs except in foreign parts. He was compelled to go to Switzerland, but here, too, he found the atmosphere chilly. After a time he landed in Paris and edited a newspaper there, but the French Government refused to allow his doctrines to be spread after Russian troops arrived in France, and he moved on to Spain."

Trotzky, however, could not be suppressed. They might expel him and deport him, but wherever he

(Continued on Page 11)

Asquith In First Interview Discusses World Peace

By Edward Marshall

"IT is clear that if the peace which has become the first interest of a bleeding and devastated world is to be something more than a breathing space or a passing interlude we cannot be content with a mere repainting of the map. Nor must our reconstruction concern Europe alone.

"We must aim at setting up a worldwide peace partnership, of which all the civilised communities will be members on a level footing, with equal rights and reciprocal duties."

The speaker was the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, one of the six or eight most striking figures in modern British history, and with these words he struck the keynote of the first interview he ever gave to an American or any other correspondent in the course of his long and eventful public career.

It has been a career profound in its effect upon humanity. Perhaps I may be charged with making strange linkings, but I do not hesitate to say that British modern history has revealed three grand old men, although but one, Gladstone, was lovingly given that title by the British public and the British press.

The two others, Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith, popularly are regarded rather as opponents than as copartners in the making of history of these stirring days, but whether or not they have wished to be copartners, whether or not they have intended to work together, the face certainly remains that while what Lloyd George has accomplished could not have been accomplished by Mr. Asquith, it is equally true that Lloyd George never could have accomplished it had he had a less astute, less public spirited, less far-sighted predecessor than Mr. Asquith in the great office of Premier of Great Britain.

It is probable that to Lloyd George may be given the greater portion of the credit for the final act of winning the war. It is improbable that any General, even Joffre himself, will be accorded so great a meed of praise by the history which will be written in the decade immediately followig the war; but I predict that later on, when history settles down to facts, devoid of political and personal prejudice, the major portion of those writing authoritatively about the great battle against horror for civilisation will admit that while "L. G.," as the whole British nation now calls him, be it spoken in affection or otherwise, built marvellously, he could not have built so well had he not had the foundation laid by the great genius, H. H. Asquith, usually in England, be it spoken in true love or by an enemy, now called nothing other than "Old 'squith."

A Power In England

Today he is officially merely a member of the House of Commons, but really unquestionably he is the most powerful man in England save Lloyd George. He may be Primo Minister again before he dies, and it is more than probable, it is practically certain, that his subtle and sagacious mind automatically will make him Britain's chief representative at the peace table after the war ends. Most of the thinking Englishmen with whom I have discussed this vitally important matter say that no two men could take charge of Britain's case better than Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey.

He is a firm believer in and a vast admirer of the United States. His message to America at the time we came into the war was probably the most eloquent of all the splendid messages that throbbed across the wires at that momentous time. It is not improbable that, more than any man in Europe, his thought was and had been in consonance with that of President Wilson.

And this takes us fairly to the interview, which, after all, has more authority than that of a mere interview, for most of it lies on my desk written in Mr. Asquith's own minute and difficult chirography in answer to my questions as worked out during several meetings.

Aims Of The Entente

"The accession of America to the allied cause is a landmark in history," Mr. Asquith said. "The war was not only not of the Allies' seeking but they were drawn or rather driven, into it to vindicate the public law of Europe, to maintain the sanctity of treaties and to repel the wanton and aggressive invasion by Germany and Austria of territory to which they had not even the pretence of any moral title.

"As the contest developed other issues not less grave and equally vital to the permanent interests of civilisation were seen to be involved. The German methods of warfare, both on land and sea, setting back the clock to where it stood in the darkest centuries, became a daily affront to the common conscience of mankind.

"There were, it is true, still lurking doubts in some quarters, otherwise both friendly and far-seeing, as to the ulterior intentions in the event of a German defeat of some, at any rate of the Allies. In particular there were suspicions that the rulers of the secular autocracy in Russia might not be in full accord of purpose and spirit with the three great western democracies of Europe, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

"As far back as November 1914, in the early months of the war, speaking at the Guildhall, I enumerated in concrete and unambiguous terms the objects for which we were fighting. Those objects—the recovery by Belgium (and at a later date I added Servia) of what she had been compelled to sacrifice, the scurity of France, the placing upon an unassailable foundation of the rights of the smaller nationalities, the destruction not of Germany or the German people but of the military domination of Prussia, which is their curse, as it has become the curse of Europe and the world—these were and still are the purposes for which we have spent and are spending freely and without stint the best blood of the allied peoples.

Wrongs To Be Righted

"They are none of them selfish objects. There is not the slightest taint of an aggressive or even a vindictive purpose in any one of them. Their common aim is enfranchisement, security, compensation for past and prevention of future international crimes.

"Meanwhile the Tsardom has disappeared almost in the twinkling of an eye. It is indeed from Russia that the formula (wherever it was invented) of 'no annexation and no indemnities' has of late been most loudly proclaimed. As is the case with so many other generalities, it is excellent or misleading according to the sense in which its terms are interpreted and understood.

"We should be stultifying all our professions and throwing away the incalculable sacrifices which we have made if we were to submit to a so-called peace which left France still despoiled and Italy as a nation still truncated and incomplete; which did not curtail the Turk's powers and opportunities of misgovernment; which did not provide for an emancipated and restored Belgium, for an enlarged and autonomous Servia, for the creation in Poland, the prey in the past of dynastic and military ambitions, of a united and self-governing State, and for the free and secure development of Rumania and of the southeastern Slavs.

"These are illustrations, all of them involving compensation or rectification of boundaries or both. They do not profess to exhaust the indespensable material safeguards against the recurrence of the dangers which have come so near to drowning the civilised world. They do not imply any so-called 'imperialistic' objective, such as animated the dismembermment of Poland and the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine. They can be pursued with clean hands and a clear conscience by the democracies of the world. For indeed their achievement has become one of the conditions precedent to the assured and fruitful future of democracy itself.

"But these geographical and ethnological redistributions and material compensations, necessary as they have become, do but clear the road to the attainment of an end which is of supreme importance not only to the nationalities of Europe but to all civilised mankind. It is here that the appeal comes in, not merely to the sentiments and the sympathies but to the direct and permanent interests of the United States.

"John Bright once said that he was not prepared to make his country the knight errant of the world. And in these days when social and industrial problems are both more complex and more clamorous than ever before no great community can afford to spend its time and energy in seeking out occasions for chivalrous adventure.

Remaking The World

"What, then, is the cause which summons to its banner with an imperious call the free democracies of both hemispheres?

"It is a cause which, if it triumphs, will bring about the reconstruction on a stable and enduring basis of the whole system of the relationship of states.

"The development during the last two generations of European armaments was due to a combination of causes, political and economic, which it is not my present purpose to analyse. Some of the international groupings which resulted were undoubtedly of a very artificial kind. History shows that both the animosities and the friendships between the nations, even those which appear to be the most deep rooted and immovable, are apt to be short lived.

"In a past which is not very remote it seemed as though the hereditary enmity between Great Britain and France was to be a fixed point in European politics. Within our own memory there have been times when most men would have scoffed at the idea of an alliance between Great Britain and Russia. On the other hand, the bonds which recently united Italy with the two Central Empires in the Triple Alliance were throughout both slender and brittle. Turkey has been in turn the enemy and the ally of almost all the great Christian Powers.

"But the recent groupings of the European states was not only more or less accidental: it was as the course of events proved, in the highest degree precarious. For the best part of ten years it was the ceaseless and successful preoccupation of Sir Edward Grey, as shock followed shock, to maintain the tottering equilibrium, to circumscribe and localise disputes, and to postpone the outburst of the always hovering, often lowering, storm clouds. That policy he pursued to the end, and it was through no fault of his that in July, 1914, when the quarrel between Austria and Servia became acute, the great Powers as a whole were not allowed to play the part of impartial arbiters.

"Such a state of international relations, without any solid foundation, ethical or political, was bound by its very instability to stimulate naval and military activity. No one felt secure, and one has only to read over again the debates at The Hague conference to realise how impracticable, in the circumstances of the time, was even the tentative and nebulous pacifism of the Tsar.

America's Part

"The storm broke, as sooner or later it was bound to do. The great war has not only falsified most of the forecasts of the experts and the prophets, but in its sacrifices and its horrors it has surpassed the blackest experience of the worst imagination of mankind.

"The first thing needed is without doubt not a reestablishment of the balance of power but the removal of one of the chief of the chronic causes of unsettlement by the emancipation and regrouping of subject peoples in accordance with their aspirations and interests. This would go a long way to heal the festering sores which Europe has inherited from dynastic ambitions, from diplomatic chicane, from military rapacity.

"But it is clear that if the peace, which has become the first interest of a bleeding and devastated world, is to be something more than a breathing space or a passing interlude we cannot be content with a mere repainting of the map. Nor must our reconstruction concern Europe alone. As President Wilson said in his message to the Senate on the 22nd of January last: 'No covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war.'

"We must aim at setting up a worldwide peace partnership, of which all the civilised communities will be members on a level footing, with equal rights and reciprocal duties.

"The wanton recourse to the use of force by one nation against another must be guarded against and in time superseded by a common agreement to submit disputes to the common judgment, and in case of need to unite the strength of all by appropriate means in order to give effect to the common will.

"Subject to these conditions each country must possess absolute freedom to pursue at home, in accordance with the wishes of its own people, its own ideals of self-development.

"To the attainmment, even gradual and partial, of such a reconstruction there is a preliminary step the mere mention of which would only four years ago have insured for its advocate the contempt of 'practical' men, but which through the terrific and irreparable desolation of war as we have learned to know it has now (as I said in its early weeks at Dublin on September 25, 1914) 'come within the range' and before long 'will come within the grasp' of the world's statesmanship.

"That step is the progressive limitation of armaments. These changes, which involve the 'definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of States,' will not be brought about by a stroke of the pen or by an avalanche of rhetoric.

Partnership Of Nations

"They will involve the creation of that which must be in the first instance a tentative and elastic machinery and system of procedure—judicial, consultative and executive. They must aim from the beginning at something more than the negative functions of policing the world and preventing breaches of the peace; at nothing less than 'a partnership of the nations in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who by their efforts and their sacrifices, generation after generation, maintain the progress and enrich the inheritance of humanity.' (Speech at Queen's Hall, August 4, 1916.)

"Canning in a famous and vainglorious phrase boasted that he had called in the New World to redress the balance of the Old. The New World is summoned now, not by an extraneous voice, but by its own conscience and its own best ideals, to a higher and more arduous task.

"Only a few weeks ago the streets of London were crowded with sympathetic and admiring spectators of the march past of a splendid American detachment of the force on its way to the western front. While we salute your soldiers with gratitude and enthusiasm as fellow fighters in the war of liberty we hail them also as pioneers of the great partnership which will associate America and ourselves in the creation of a new future for mankind."

In order that the significance and importance of these utterances should be appreciated at their full value Mr. Asquith's personality and his place in English public life should be understood. Mr. Asquith is the same, whether he is holding his hearers spell bound in the House of Commons, sitting at the council table at 10 Downing street weighing and deciding matters which may affect the welfare of uncounted millions, reading in the simple study of his prim old mansion, or in the center of one of those family luncheon parties which so delight him and to their few guests are such a privilege.

Now and then there comes a leader like George Washington, for whom his followers feel a respect akin to awe; once has arisen a Roosevelt, force incarnate, fiercely loved and fiercely hated; perhaps even more uncommon the Woodrow Wilson type, calm, intellectual, perhaps more conscious of his place in and his duties to the history which will be written in the books of the next generation than of his place and duties to the history which is being written in the newspapers of his own time, and therefore prone to take incredible chances of irremediable error if his

(Continued on Page 11)

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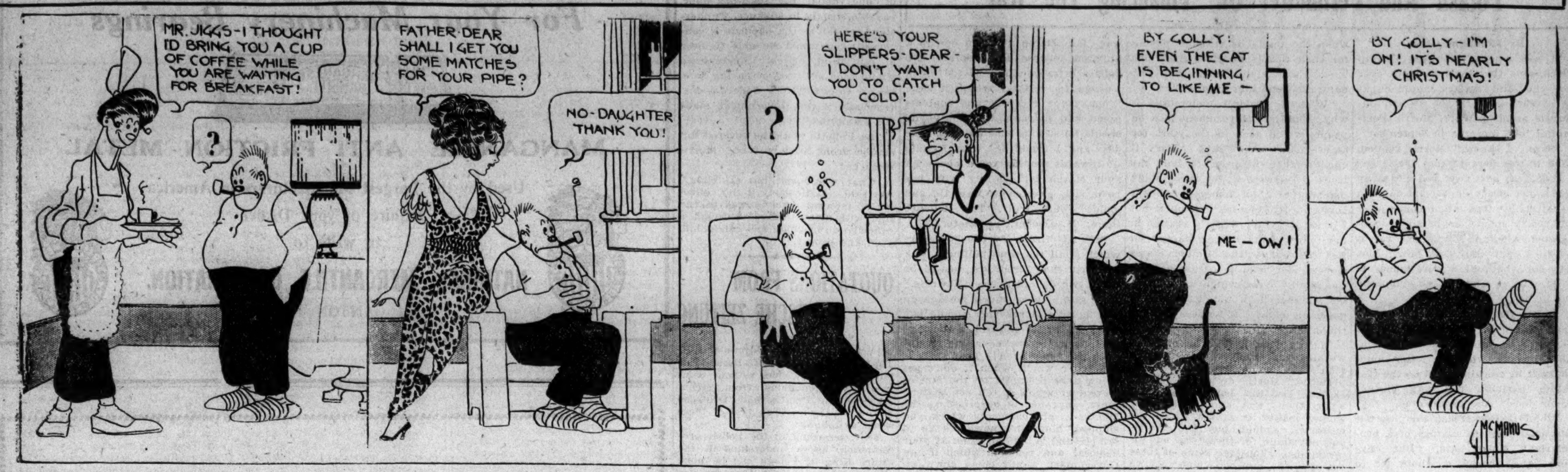
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


MR. JIGGS-I THOUGHT I'D BRING YOU A CUP OF COFFEE WHILE YOU ARE WAITING FOR BREAKFAST!
?
FATHER DEAR SHALL I GET YOU SOME MATCHES FOR YOUR PIPE?
NO-DAUGHTER THANK YOU!
?
HERE'S YOUR SLIPPERS-DEAR-I DON'T WANT YOU TO CATCH COLD!
BY GOLLY: EVEN THE CAT IS BEGINNING TO LIKE ME-
ME-OW!
BY GOLLY-I'M ON! IT'S NEARLY CHRISTMAS!
McMANUS

Asquith In First Interview Discusses World Peace

(Continued from Page 10)

judgment chances to be wrong—a man who, nervous as he may make the onlooker with a quicker sight and more red corpuscles, is likely to do the right thing in the end after, by a slow process of education, he has forced a vast majority to get behind him where a smaller man might have or might not have done as well.

'Wait And See' His Motto

Mr. Asquith is of the Wilson type. His most famous phrase is "wait and see," as that of Woodrow Wilson is "watchful waiting." Both did their best by the great countries which had trusted them by following the policies which their pet phrases indicated.

There are those on either side who did not think it really was the best which might have been accomplished, but none will deny that it was certainly the best these men could do. There is an amazing similarity between the mental processes of Woodrow Wilson and those of H. H. Asquith, a similarity almost as great as the dissimilarity between their personalities.

Mr. Asquith's waiting was of a somewhat different character. He refused hurriedly to indorse probably efficient policies, and in the judgment of some Englishmen lost opportunities thereby. But both men, with their waiting or in spite of it, have well done that which they eventually have done. If Mr. Wilson's waiting prolonged this war's incredible slaughter none ever will affirm that he intentionally promoted the tremendous tragedy; if Mr. Asquith's "wait and see" delayed any detail of Britain's willing struggle in the great cause of humanity he never will be held a guilty man by history.

They say of him that his policy had far too much of waiting and seeing in it; but those with wide, deep minds are beginning to admit that very likely a good deal of both was necessary. Much of the waiting and the seeing has had good results.

I know people familiar with the psychology of Britain who shudder at the thought of what might have occurred had matters been forced rapidly. They declare and to their own satisfaction prove that patience is especially a virtue in a statesman's makeup, and that it is that quality which has done most to make of Mr. Asquith a great man. Always he has figured that it is better to be slow than to be wrong.

Has A Passion For Freedom

In his case this strong characteristic is notably combined with an immense general sagacity, and as every journalist who has come into direct contact with him knows, an extraordinary personal shyness. It would be impossible to find two men offering a greater contrast of character than Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. I have said that the latter frequently is called "Old 'Squith," so I may say of the former that some wit has said that while Mr. Asquith's motto is "Wait and see," that of Lloyd George is "Never wait and cannot see." So the case is nip and tuck perhaps.

H. H. Asquith has a tremendous passion for freedom. That is the way to tell it. And he has as well as great a passion for justice—justice to every individual as well as justice to the mass. That is where a friend of mine from the United States declares that he most widely differs from the average American. He is a man rather of passions than of enthusiams, which perhaps is to be expected in one with his vast intellectual contempt for the pusher, the self-advertiser.

Probably Mr. Asquith has done more than any one in Britain to prove the superiority of the power of brain over that of birth and wealth. His battle made him many enemies in Mayfair, but speaking generally it made friends for him. He did not become the champion of the hoi polloi, the mob; he became the champion of constructive thinkers, whether rich or poor, declaring that the best democracy must be the democracy of brains rather than of numbers.

He is and always has been disdainful of both applause and criticism. In his own mind he decides that which he believes to be right and then he goes ahead.

One of his great assets is the perfect trust which the labor elements in Britain have in him. If he says he will do a thing for labor he will do it, labor men declare, and he never will sell them out in a political deal. If he refuses a request of labor he refuses it quite frankly, after dispassionate thought has brought him to the conclusion that it cannot be or ought not to be granted. The country owes him a great debt because of the wise way in which he familiarised the various labor elements with compulsory service.

With regard to the change of Government which sent him out and sent Lloyd George to the Premiership, Mr. Asquith showed a selfless magnanimity. In the minds of many he was faced by the alternative of giving way to Lloyd George or having him stump the country. Asquith's argument, some believe must have been: "I can be of more service to the country by stepping out than by staying in, because if I step out my followers will remain loyal to the Government, whereas if I remain a campaign may be conducted which will split the country and necessitate a general election in the midst of war."

No one has ever heard Mr. Asquith breathe a word of unfair comment on the conduct or the personality of his successor.

Mr. Asquith's career began at the university, when he was president of the Oxford Union, the famous degating society. He has sat in the House of Commons since 1886—he was born in 1852—as representative for East Fife, and in his long career he has held almost every important Cabinet post.

Lenine And Trotzky, The 'Men Who Want More'

(Continued from Page 10)

landed he became a leader in radicalism and a vigorous journalistic propagandist. Spain found him so hard to be rid of, and such a serious menace to her peace and quiet, that it was finally necessary to shanghai him out of the country, and the writer in The Times declares that he awoke to find himself on board a steamer bound for Cuba. While this did not greatly disturb his equanimity, he found the field for his talents limited. In fact—

"Cuba was too small a country for Trotzky's energies. He sailed at once from Havana for New York, and reached here on January 14 last. Trotzky was welcomed not only by the most radical faction of Russian Socialists, but by the German Socialists, too. Leaders of radicalism on the East Side and in Harlem contributed furniture for the house where he established himself in the Bronx, and it caused considerable feeling among them when he eventually left town in such haste that none of the contributors were notified, and the furniture was left to take care of itself in the empty house for a considerable time.

"While here he wrote many articles for the Vorwarts, the Jewish Socialist paper, and was for a considerable time the principal editor of Novy Mir, organ of the Russian Socialists. Novy Mir has since come under the ban of the Post-office Department and has been refused mailing privileges for its extreme pacifist attitude, but at that time a majority of the Board of Managers were not in favor of Trotzky's propaganda for immediate peace, and, according to men who knew him, he was eventually asked to resign.

"He was in active relation with both German and Russian Socialists, and American opinion is divided as to whether or not he has been an agent of Germany since the outbreak of the revolution. In view, however, of the fact that Lenine was accused by Kerensky of being in German pay, and that Trotzky is apparently acting as a vizier of Lenine, the presumption that he is in German pay has been increased by recent events. It is said that just before he left last March a German Socialist group at a hall in Harlem gave a dinner for him, not the first time he had been so honored by radicals of that nationality in New York.

"Trotzky sailed from New York for a Scandinavian port, on March 27, but was taken off the ship at Halifax by the British authorities, who knew his record. There were loud and vigorous protests from American radicals at this action, and eventually the first Russian Provisional Government, apparently unaware at that time of the strength and tendencies of the Bolsheviki, was induced to ask for his release. The British thereupon permitted him to go on his way.

"Upon his arrival at Petrograd he joined the radical faction, which was busy denouncing America and the Allies and scheming to overthrow the Provisional Government and bring about immediate peace. Trotzky has denied that he is for a separate peace, and says that if the Germans refuse to revolt against their Government and to fraternise with the Russians the latter must defend the revolution. But the fraternising must be begun by the Russians wherever possible."

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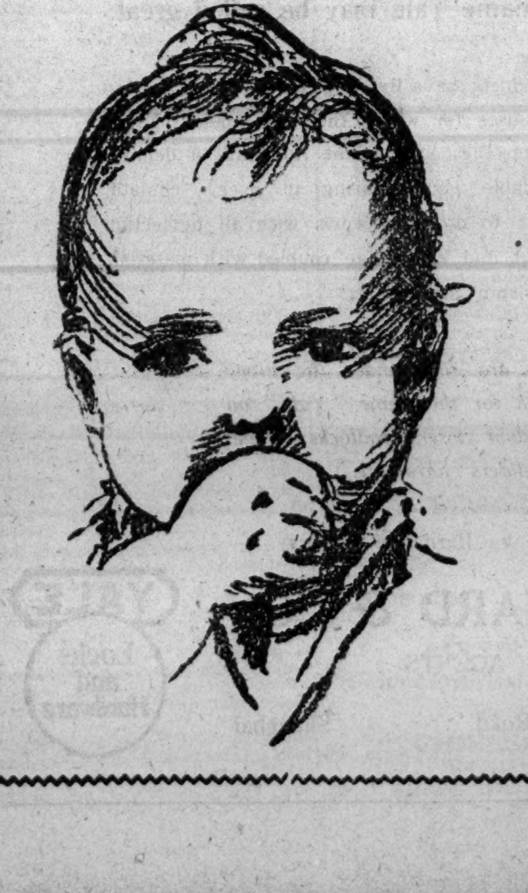

Talks to Mothers

No. 5

In bottle feeding, be careful to give the food at regular intervals, using like dilutions of equal amount each time. If baby is asleep at meal time, arouse him gently and give him the food. Remember that an infant is a creature of habit, and can be readily trained to sleep between meals, waking of his own accord when food time approaches. Do not give too large a quantity of food at a time, as it may cause indigestion and bowel trouble.

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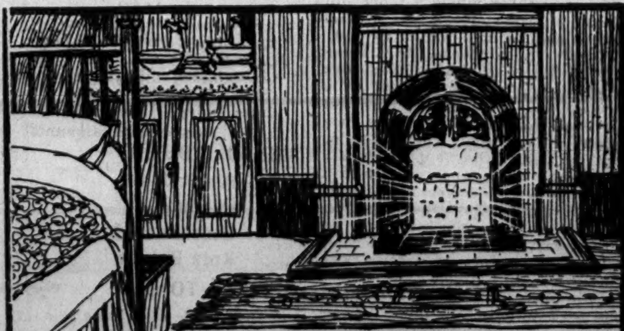

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Potash And Perlmutter On 'Financing The War'

By Montagne Glass

"I see where this here Champ Clark says that incomes from over ten thousand dollars should ought to be confiscated," Abe Potash observed to his partner, Morris Perlmutter, one morning in September.

"Sure, I know," Morris replied, "and if this here Champ Clark has a good year next year and cleans up for a net profit of $10,226.35 then he'll claim that all incomes over $10,226.35 should ought to be confiscated, Abe, and that's the way it goes. I am the same way, Abe. Any one what makes more money as I do, Abe, I ain't got no sympathy for at all."

"I bet yer Vincent Astor thinks that John B. Rockafeller should ought to be satisfied *mit* the reasonable income which a feller could make it by working hard at the real estate business the way Vincent Astor does," Abe commented.

"John B. Rockafellar *oser* worries his head over the ravings of a protelariat," Morris said. "But, anyhow, Abe, there's a whole lot to what this here Clark says at that. If we compel men to give up their lives for their country, why shouldn't we compel them fellers which has got incomes of over ten thousand dollars to give up their property for their country also?"

"Well, I'll tell you, Mawruss," Abe replied. "This here Clark is a Congressman, and the way I feel about it is, that when a Congressman wants to say something in Congress, y'understand, he should ought to be compelled to first submit it in writing to a certified public accountant, or, anyhow, a bookkeeper, y'understand, because the average Congressman ain't got no head for figures. Take Mr. Clark for example, and when he reckons that everybody which gets drafted is going to give up his life for his country, y'understand, you don't got to be the head actuary of the Equitable exactly in order to figure it out that he's made a tremendous overestimate. So, when the same feller talks about confiscating incomes over ten thousand, it ain't necessary to ask how he come to fix on ten thousand instead of five thousand or fifteen thousand, because whether he tossed for it or dealt himself three cold hands, and the hand representing $10,000 won out with treys full of deuces, y'understand, the information ain't going to help us finance the war to any extent."

"Why not?" Morris asked.

"Because you take yourself, for instance, and we would say for the sake of argument that in 1917 you turned over a new leaf and worked so hard that you made $15,500."

"Listen, Abe," Morris interrupted, "if there is a new leaf coming to any one around here, Abe, I wouldn't mention no names for the sake of an argument or otherwise."

"All right," Abe said, "then we'll say you didn't work no harder, but just the same, Mawruss, if you was to make $15,500 in 1917, and this here Champ Clark gets the government to confiscate $5,500 on you, how much would they confiscate on you in 1918?"

Morris shrugged his shoulders.

"What is the use of talking pipe dreams?" he said.

"I ain't talking pipe dreams," Abe retorted. "This is something which not only Clark suggested it but Senator La Follette also as a good scheme for financing the war."

"Evidently, they don't expect the war to last long," Morris commented, "which the most the Government could hope to collect is the excess income for 1917, because if the Government confiscates $5,500 on me in 1917 am I going to go around in the Summer of 1918 beefing about business being rotten because here is the first of July, 1918, and so far all the Government could confiscate on me is $2,267.38, whereas on July 1, 1917, I had already got confiscated on me $2,431.50? *Osa a Stuck!* If I have made ten thousand dollars as early as April 1, 1918, and I know that all further profits for 1918 is going to be confiscated by the Government, y'understand, right then and there I am going to shut up shop and paste a notice on the door: Senator La Follette himself even."

"But that ain't the only idees for financing the war which Congress has got it, Mawruss," Abe said. "On everything which a feller buys, from pinochle decks to headache medicine, he will have to put a stamp. There will be extra stamps on all kinds of checks from bank checks and poker checks to bar checks and hat checks. There will be red stamps, blue stamps in all pastel shades, and when they run out of colors they'll print 'em in black and white and issue them to the public in flavors like wintergreen, peppermint, spearmint and clove for bar check stamps, and strawberry, vanilla and chocolate nut sundae for theayter ticket stamps."

"For my part they could flavor 'em with gefullte Mitz mit Knockert, because I got through buying orchestra seats when they begun to tax you $2.50 for them, Abe, which if the Government really and truly wants to raise money by taxing the public, why do they fool away their time asking suggestions from such new beginners like La Follette and Clark, when right here in New York there is fellers in the restaurant business, the theayter business and running hat check stands which has made taxing the public a life study already? For instance, if I would be the Government and I wanted to tax theater tickets, instead of monkeying around with stamps for twenty or thirty cents, y'understand, I would put a headwaiter by the boxoffice window and when the public is through paying for their tickets he gives them one look, y'understand, and they just naturally hand him a dollar."

"What I couldn't understand is why should the Government pick on people which goes to theayters for amusement." Abe said. "Ain't it enough that in order to hold my trade I've got to sit for three hours listening to a lot nonsense when I could hardly keep my eyes open, but I must also get writer's cramp in my tongue from licking stamps yet just to oblige the United States Government and a customer from the Middle West, which it's a gamble whether he wouldn't return the goods on me even if he does give me the order."

"That's what it is to have fellers working as Congressmen which ain't had no other business experience," Morris declared. "If La Follette and this here Clark knew what they was about, Abe, they would make it a law that the customer should buy the stamps, and not alone for theayters, but for meals also. You take some of these out-of-town buyers which you've practically got to ruin their digestions before they would so much as look at your line, y'understand, and if they would got to paste a fifty-cent stamp on every broiled lobster they order up on you, it would go a long way towards taking care of the uniform bills for the first draft."

"And they should also got to stand for the tax on gasoline also," Abe added. "If you treat one of them grafters to so much as a two-quart automobile ride, you've already sacrificed half your profit on a couple of garments, even if he does pay for the stamps."

"Cigars is another thing the Government could got a lot of money out of," Morris said.

"What do you mean—could of got?" Abe exclaimed. "They do get a lot of money out of cigars. You take the average cigar today, which costs $60 a thousand to put on the market, Mawruss, and each cigar stands the manufacturer in as follows:

Advertising	$0.01
Printing and lithographing	0.015
Manufacturing and boxing	0.01
Swiss Chard	0.005
War Tax	0.02
Total	$0.06

"Sure I know," Morris agreed, "but the art about taxing cigars ain't so much to sting feller that manufactures them and the feller that buys them as the fellers which accepts them free for nothing. There is a whole lot of women's wear retailers in the Middle West which has got quite a reputation for hospitality, because whenever they have a poker game up to the house they hand out cigars which cost you and me and other garment manufacturers here in New York as much as ninety dollars a thousand wholesale. So what I say is that the Government should tax anybody which accepts a cigar to smoke on the spot ten cents, and for every one of them put-in-your-pocket-and-smoke-it-after-a-while cigars such a feller should be taxed ten dollars or ten days."

"Well, they'll get a whole lot of money raising postage from two to three cents," Abe suggested.

"But not so much as they could get if they was to go about it right," Morris said. "For sending letters which says, 'enclosed please find check in payment of your last month's bill and oblige,' three cents is enough for any business man to pay, Abe, and, in fact, the feller which received such a letter shouldn't ought to kick if the Postoffice Department makes him pay also three cents postage, but there is some letters which it should ought to be the law that when a merchant received one of them he should right away report the sender to the Postoffice Department for a special war tax stamp of from one to a hundred dollars. For instance, two dollars extra wouldn't be too much postage for a letter where it says, 'Your favor received and contents noted and in reply would say you should be so kind and wait a couple days and I would see what I could do towards sending you a check for your March bill, as my wife has been sick ever since May 15, and oblige yours truly, The Reliance Store, M. Doober, proprietor.'"

"If all them overdue retailers which is all the time pulling a sick wife on their creditors was to be taxed two dollars apiece, Mawruss," Abe said, "how much postage do you figure a storekeeper should pay when he writes to claim a shortage in delivery before he starts to unpack the goods even? Then there is the feller which when it don't get below zero promptly on the first of November writes to tell you that he must say he is surprised as the Winter-weight garments which you shipped him ain't nowheres up to sample and is holding same at your disposal and remain, which if the Government would come down on him for a hundred dollars, he is practically getting off with a warning. And I could think of a lot of other excess postage cases, too, but as I understand it, we are only trying to raise forty billion dollars, Mawruss."

"Don't let that stop you, Abe," Morris said, "because there's going to be plenty of extra over and above the original estimate, which I see that a lot of South American countries is coming into the war, and it's only a question of a month or so when we would have calling on us a commission from Peru, a commission from Chili, a commission from Bolivia, a commission from Paraguay, and all of them with the same hard luck story that if they only had a couple of billion dollars they would put an army of five hundred thousand soldiers into the field, if they only had five hundred thousand soldiers."

"Just the same, Mawruss," Abe said, "them countries is going to be a lot of help."

"And when we get through paying the help, y'understand, we've still got to raise money for the family to live on," Morris said, "so go ahead with your suggestion, Abe. Maybe there's some taxes which Congress ain't thought of yet."

"Well, there's this here free speech, which instead of being free, Mawruss, if it was subject to a tax of one dollar per soap-box hour, payable strictly in advance, y'understand, so far as the pacifists is concerned, you would be able to hear a pin drop. Even Congressmen would soon get tired of paying from twenty to twenty-four dollars a day, especially if the Government made it a stamp tax."

"La Follette would be covered mit stamps from head to foot," Morris remarked.

"That would suit me all right," Abe said, "particularly if the collector of internal revenue was to run him with stamps affixed through a cancellation machine and cancel him good and proper."

QUOTATIONS FROM DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

Berne, Switzerland, November 19.—The Freie Zeitung of Berne has published side by side, without comment, two quotations from recent issues of the Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin. The first of these reads as follows:

That, according to the Polish proclamation, as we understand it, the future King of Poland can be none other than the German Emperor, has already been clearly stated. Thus do we understand the "sovereignty of Poland." In this sense will we "come to an agreement" with our opponent in the east. And we cannot conceive that the independence of Belgium, also, could be better protected than by the King of Belgium, who is the German Emperor.

The second reads: In the year 1916 a "German-Swiss Society" was formed in German Switzerland to combat the propaganda carried on by the Entente. . . . It recently published a pamphlet, the aim of which, dictated by pure patriotism, is to protect the neutrality of Switzerland, endangered as it is by the proceedings of the Entente. . . . If we continue to ignore these facts (that less and less resistance is being offered to the pressure of the Entente on the Swiss), and do not inaugurate the necessary counter-campaign in the press, we shall see remarkable developments so soon as the starvation blockade of Switzerland has matured. . . . At this stage of the world war that state alone still counts for something in neutral countries which is strong enough, and which shows its strength to neutrals, also.

The Freie Zeitung confined itself to printing in italics the concluding sentence of each quotation.

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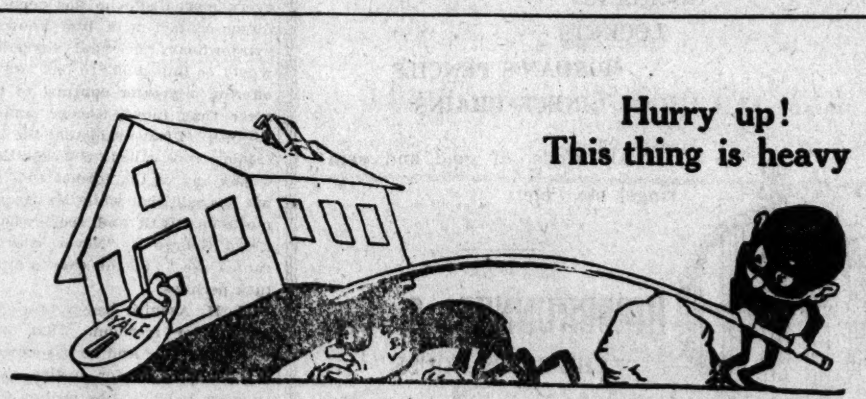

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Savagery Up-To-Date ◎ By Agnes Repplier

Attila The Hun And His Untutored Hordes Were Often Less Cruel Invaders Than Their Modern Successors Of 1917 A. D.

There is one illusion which the world—that portion of the world, at least, which we rashly call civilised—has for a century and more hugged to its benighted soul. Mankind, we believed and said, had grown humane. There were virtues which we admitted has flourished more austerely in earlier ages. Pagan Rome was, in its noblest conception, more unflinchingly just. Mediaeval Europe was more devout and more spiritually humble. Humilitas, we are told, was the crowning grace of the Middle Ages. But the nineteenth century had taught us to be kind, and the twentieth century was teaching us to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Reform and service were the magic words which opened our hearts. The felon in his cell, the prostitute on the streets, were the objects of our tender solicitude. The brute was watched over, and—outside the laboratory doors—protected by law. Capital punishment was a horror to many law-abiding citizens. If there were critics who condemned our love of wealth and ease, or who pointed out to us that our standards of honor and honesty had been perilously lowered, we met these censures by a triumphant assertion of humanity. The march of education, the increase of creature comforts, had one and the same goal. They were engines of civilisation. They brought us nearer that catholic brotherhood which was beginning to take tangible shape. The tribunal at The Hague, the exchange of learned men in the world's universities, the pathetic struggle for a universal language—what did these things portend save "planetary patriotism," the spirit of comprehensive kindliness and good-will?

And all this time—had we but known—we were separated from barbarism by a veneer so thin that it cracked at the touch of a war lord. The sentence against civilisation was trembling on his lips while we went our careless way.

Certain it is that reading the history of Goth and Hun and Vandal is so like reading the history of the past three years that whole passages from the ancient records might be transferred to modern documents without exciting more than our customary horror and grief. The similarity lies in spirit and in ordinary detail; the difference in extraordinary methods and in scope. Newman calls the Goths the noblest and bravest of the barbarians, and says that they recoiled in horror from the savagery of the Huns; yet a Gothic invasion, a Gothic retreat, were uncommonly like a German invasion, a German retreat, in these years of Christian grace. To read what Saint Jerome has to say of his native country, Pannonia, and the provinces that skirt the Julian Alps, is like reading an account of the hapless French farms and villages from which the Germans have been driven—the homes razed to the ground, the churches desecrated the women ravaged, the cattle killed, the crops destroyed. "Nothing is left save the sky and the earth," writes the sorrowing saint, who might be making out a report in 1917 rather than in 379.

Less terrible, but more poignant in its simplicity, is the picture drawn by Claudian of the farmer of Verona (it might have been a farmer of Champagne) whose home lies in the line of Alaric's march. The old man has lived his long, simple, harmless life on his paternal acres. He knows no world beyond their sheltering bounds. Now, dazed and despairing, he sees his blazing home, his trampled harvests, his slaughtered flocks. Even the trees planted in his infancy, silent comrades which have grown with his growth and shared his tranquil years, are destroyed in this pitiless holocaust. Allowing for the difference between a Roman poet and an American Ambassador, between the conscious and measured pathos of verse and the plain words of a newspaper statement, Claudian's lament for the Italian farmland and Mr. Penfield's description of the ruined country of Aisne and Champagne might be interchangeable. "The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish," says Mr. Penfield. "We saw no life native to the land—no cow, sheep or horse, no dog, cat or fowl. More ruthless and revolting is the total destruction of all trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental. Nearly every tree in the Aisne Department has been felled to cripple the restoration of the country to usefulness. . . . What the Germans did to tree life in Northern France was nothing less than the systematic murdering of nature."

There are Teutons who bitterly resent being coupled with the Huns, and there are Teutons who glory in the comparison. The theologian, Harnack, who has spent his life studying—without absorption—the principles of Christian morality, transferred the term to all who raised an impious hand against the Fatherland. The retired Major Gen. von Disfurth wrote with bellicose fervor: "For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians." A pastoral letter read on the first Sunday of August, 1917, in the Protestant churches of Berlin, expressed this pious resolution. "We will comport ourselves as Christians toward our enemies and conduct the war in the future, as in the past, with humility and chivalry." The Privy Councilor, Professor Oswald Flamm, advised, last May, that no man on board a torpedoed ship should be suffered to escape.

So the pendulum swings from hypocrisy to ferocity, from ferocity back to hypocrisy. In the rapid alternations two points are apt to be ignored. One is that it was the Kaiser who first linked together the words German and Hun. The rest of us but follow his august example. When Gerhart Hauptmann angrily shouted that the English, "being themselves Huns," had "coined" this abusive epithet, and applied it to a "sound and valorous race," he forgot his good Emperor's parting injunction to the troops sent to China in 1900. The other point worthy of consideration is that the comparison which slips so easily to our lips is a bit unfair to the original Huns, who for seventy-five years sought their neighbors' place in the sun, and who reached the height of their power under the great but displeasing Attila. There are many resemblances between the barbarians of the fifth and the barbarians of the twentieth century; but barbarism plus Kultur is a more vile as well as a more formidable article than the simple, untaught barbarism of the past. Its resources are infinitely greater, its will more turned to evil.

Nevertheless, the curious reader may find interesting points of similarity between the savage hordes of Alaric and Attila, of Gaiseric and Genghis, and the savage hordes who ravaged Belgium and Poland and France. Alaric "deported" the citizens of Sparta and Corinth as ruthlessly as his successors deported the citizens of Antwerp and Ghent. He had no more regard than had Governor General von Bissing for the "falsely understood freedom of the individual"; but he worked on a similar scale, and with careless methods. Being untrained in the language of diplomacy, it never occurred to him to call the enslaving of a conquered people "an economic and social duty." In the matter of indemnities he had the Prussian greed without the Prussian comprehensiveness. He was wont to say merrily, "The thicker the hay the easier mowed," but poor, benighted, trustful barbarian, he never understood either the process of "requisitioning" all the property of the conquered—the clothes off their backs and the blankets off their beds—nor the measured repetition of "fines," whereby the last penny could be extracted from their pockets. Claudian accuses him of selling his "alternate oaths," which sounds up to date, but this simple and elementary statecraft seems to have awakened more concern in Claudian's day than it possibly could in ours. Finally, let us remember that when Alaric (an Arian Christian) took Rome in 410, he would not permit a church to be destroyed. The ruined churches of France and Flanders proclaim to heaven and earth how Christians reverence Christianity today.

The German tribes who crossed the Rhine into Gaul were rapacious and undisciplined robbers. They had no use for towns save to pillage and burn them. They had no use for their rich plunder when they had snatched it. "Their dominion," says Gibbon, "was exercised only for purposes of rapine and destruction." When Attila, a pure Hun, introduced some method into his plan of conquest, some order and discipline among his ributaries, the Thuringians who followed his army were distinguished simply for their barbarity. So shameful were the cruelties they practiced that we must search for their counterpart in the Bryce report, if we have the courage to read it. Of Attila it was said that the grass never grew where his horse had trod. If he did not "murder nature systematically," to use Mr. Penfield's vigorous phrase, he assaulted it as he assaulted civilisation. Seventy cities of the Eastern Empire wept for the ravages of the Huns. It is interesting to note that their first offense against the peace of Europe was a violation of their own treaty, which promised immunity to Byzantine traders north of the Danube; and this violation was, they claimed, a "reprisal" for some shadowy wrong, some alleged breach of faith on the part of their adversaries. It sounds amazingly modern, and still more amazingly familiar. We can hardly believe that such a convenient excuse was given some fifteen centuries, instead of three short years ago.

Pious men were the Huns after their fashion. They expected their gods to fight for them, which was reasonable enough, seeing their gods were their gods and not the gods of their opponents. They did not demand, as does the prayerful Kaiser, that one and the same God should cherish the little children of Germany and look down with smiling unconcern upon the starving children of Poland and Servia and the butchered children of Belgium. They clung in a general way to the good old maxim, "Gott mit uns"; but their fancy never soared to those heights of Zion where the pious Teuton is at home. "When Germany the divine is happy," chants a Leipzig hymn-maker, "then the rest of the world basks in smiles. But when Germany suffers, God in person is rent with anguish. Wrathful and avenging, He turns all the waters into rivers of blood."

It is not probable that Attila held his gods responsible for the "rivers of blood" he shed. But he always stoutly maintained that he had a mission to perform; and this comfortable view was shared by most of the barbarian chiefs. Gaiseric, or Genseric, as his name is commonly spelled—spared neither farm nor town, home nor harvest; but he expressed a pleased conviction that the god of Arian Vandals approved of his iniquities. If his ships were driven by wind and wave to any port on the Mediterranean he chose to consider this fact a sign from heaven. "Let us destroy the city with which God is angry," he would say; and destroyed, or at least pillaged, it accordingly was with pious and profitable zeal.

He attacked and took Carthage without the formality of declaring war; he sacked Rome with a thoroughness not to be outdistanced by German troops today; he held the sacred vessels of the churches to be common plunder; and he kept all treaties, says Gibbon, "only as long as it suited his purpose." On the whole, the Arian Gaiseric and his vandal hordes are the prototypes of the modern Teuton rather than Attila, heathen and Hun, who was sometimes merciful to captives, always indulgent to his followers, and who kept his word, for good or bad, with the tenacity of a North American Indian. Attila also recognised holiness, courage, and distinction. He spared Troyes at the entreaty of the venerable Bishop Lupus. His meeting with Saint Leo is one of the high lights of history. He would have reverenced the qualities of Lupus and of Leo in Mercier, Cardinal Archbishop of Malines.

Timur and Genghis were true believers in the gospel of frightfulness. The campaigns of Genghis were so astoundingly like the German campaign in Belgium that to read about them is like reading a prophecy of our evil and sorrowful day. The Tartar Chief descended upon towns living, like the towns of Flanders, in peace and prosperity, sacked the houses and churches, gave the young women to his followers, compelled the artisans to work for him, the farmers to gather for him their harvests and their vintage, and, finally, when everything coveted by lust or cupidity had been carried away, he permitted the old and infirm to return to their pillaged homes. Yet he had his own notions off efficiency, and always avowed his intention of rebuilding whatever he destroyed—a task which lay far beyond his power.

Of Timur's efficiency no one can doubt. He policed his vast dominions and kept them in law and order. He highly approved of scholarship. Newman calls him a tiger obsessed with the lust of killing, and his ferocities were on a vast and terrible scale. Yet observe that he, too, declined to hold himself responsible for the blood he shed. "By this arm it has pleased the Almighty to subdue the kingdoms of Iran, Touran and Hindostan," he said after the sack of Aleppo. "I am not a man of blood. I call God to witness that never, in all my wars, have I been the aggressor; but that my enemies have ever been the authors of the calamities which have come upon them."

It is the Kaiser himself. It is the voice of Germany. It is a quotation from the Frankfurter Zeitung, not from Gibbon. It rings with hateful familiarity in our ears. Blame France if we have enslaved Belgium. Blame England if we have sunk American ships. We did not want the war. "It came from God." "The Allies have sinned against the Holy Ghost of Europe."

The belief that the Almighty punished their sins by the hand of the barbarian seems in some mysterious way to have comforted the civilised nations of Europe. Perhaps lent an element of dignity to their cruel humiliation and pain. The title "Scourge of God" sounded in Christian ears like a fitting appellation for a heathen invader. Attila did not believe more sincerely in his mission of murder than did the unfortunates he murdered. Some echo of this savage creed lingers today, not only among the Germans who use it as a blasphemous palliative for crime, but among people who sincerely believe in individual responsibility. I have heard clergymen ask the prayers of their congregations that the anger of God might be appeared, and peace restored to the world. "The anger of God!" They cannot really conceive of the Eternal, whom Christ taught us to call Father, as but another Moloch, into whose blazing bowels the children of Poland, of Belgium, of Servia, and of Armenia were cast as a propitiatory sacrifice, and whose "anger" is mollified by blood.

Neither can the people who say that the war was brought about by the materialism of the civilised world take much pains to analyse their generalities and balance them with ascertained facts and accredited documents. Materialism is a regrettable accompaniment of wealth and ease, of the wealth and ease of London, Berlin, Chicago, and Buenos Aires; but we cannot in strict justice hold the materialism of Buenos Aires to account for the ultimatum to Servia or the violation of Belgium's neutrality.

If the Huns pillaged more unsparingly than do the Germans, they were sometimes humane to their prisoners. Attila carried away a mass of plunder. He had scant time or disposition for such astute thefts as those of the Crown Prince or the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. He labored under the disadvantage of not knowing the real value of what he stole. For jewels and plate he had a barbaric taste, and his horried meals of meat and wine (he was never known to touch bread) were served on a silver table; but works of art offered no temptation to his simple soul.

Of his countless captives, many were well treated, and some had cause to thank the fates for their improved condition. Priests were reverenced and permitted to preach to the heathen. Doctors were held in high esteem. A Hun, says Gibbon, despised death, but hated to be ill. Artificers of various kinds were honorably employed, and often obtained their freedom. We know that an Italian architect—or shall I call him a plumber—constructed a bath for the Hunnish General, Onegesius, and thus became an apostle of the great cause of clanliness.

There is an illuminating sentence of Gibbon's which condenses into a dozen words the contrast between the old barbarism and the new, between Onegesius of bathtub fame and Governor General von Bissing. "The Huns might be provoked to insist the misery of their captives, but their manners were not susceptible of a refined system of oppression."

That is where Kultur wins the day. The well-conceived process by which Flemish industries were destroyed, raw materials "requisitioned," and workmen "deported," as an economic and social duty," was as far beyond the intelligence as it was beyond the malevolence of the original Hun. He didn't falter at a bit of butchery—that was in the day's work—but the deliberate use of starvation as a weapon, as a "force," to use von Bissing's word, outdistanced his simple savagery. The terms of peace which he dictated were often insulting to the pride of the conquered; but in the happy absence of letters, he spared the devastated towns those frightful affiches, menacing, sinister, coldly and grossly cruel, which day after day, week after week, struck terror into French and Flemish and Polish hearts.

Lists of men and women shot for trivial offenses. Orders to make ready for immediate deportation. Notices that potatoes could be dug only with the Commandant's consent and under military supervision. Warnings that idle workmen and idle children would be subject to beatings. Always an added line to say: "Any one attempting to avoid transportation will be punished without mercy;" or, "All appeals against this order will be null and void." Finally, (though one of the first in order,) the placard posted in Brussels, Oct 5, 1914: "In future the inhabitants of places situated near railways and telegraph lines which have been destroyed will be punished without mercy, whether they are guilty of this destruction or not." To punish the helpless for offenses of which they are known to be innocent is as far as injustice can go. Even this expensive sin has its confines, and they were reached at a bound by Governor von der Goltz when the war was two months old.

There are, and there have always been, restraints in civilised warfare. They are founded on self-interest as well as on humanity. The Romans

(Continued on Page 14)

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AMERICAN BANKERS ENTERTAIN MEGATA

Japanese Financial Envoy Gets Opinions Of Leading Men Of United States

PRAISE FOR NIPPON

Could Learn Lesson In Hardships Of War, Believes Reserve Board Member

New York, Dec. 8.—Twelve hundred were present when Baron Megata was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor. The guests included leaders of finance, business, education, and the army and navy. Mr. Henry Morganthau, ex-ambassador to Turkey presided.

Baron Megata strongly urged co-operation of the Allies financially and economically for the speedy ending of this detestable war.

Sir Frederick Black of the British War Mission told of the sacrifices and changed conditions in England. His account was that nearly eighty per cent of the employes engaged in the manufacture of munitions were now women, who were working in this way in order to enable the men to be at the front.

Lieutenant Roselli of the Italian Mission appealed for immediate aid, especially from America.

The Hon. David Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet, described the Government's war measures, saying that the best evidence of the unity and determination of the nation had been given by the direct appropriation of Congress, representing the people, of eighteen billion dollars. He said that the spirit and will of the people were more vital even than material.

Time For U.S. To Save

Mr. Frank Vanderlip, president of the Club, said that the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of War and the other government officials and bureaus would be of little avail if man power was not conserved for use in the mills and factories to produce war requisites.

He urged frugality in the use of men and money which should now be used only for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In a campaign which he is now conducting for the sale of war saving stamps, he expects to raise two billions for the use of the nation and its allies. He hoped for thirty million purchasers representing every class of men, women, and children. It was not only the help with the money raised that counted, but the incalculation of the habit of thrift. He said that as the government burden now was twenty times greater than normal, mistakes would no doubt be made, but should not be criticised unless the criticism were helpful and constructive. The Government should be supported, he said.

Urges Co-operation In China

The Megata Mission have also been the guests at a dinner given by the American Manufactures' Export Association at the Biltmore Hotel. Over 300 prominent manufacturers and exporters were present.

Mr. George Edward Smith, President of the Association, said that the growing trade between the two nations would be further augmented by Baron Megata's mission. He made a plea for co-operation in the development of China. Wages in Japan were high, but relatively not so high as in America. Russia, Rumania and the Allied countries must co-operate industrially and commercially and not only in military matters, he said.

The second speaker, Mr. Charles Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board expressed the regret of the Secretary of the Treasury at his unavoidable absence owing to the pressure of war duties. Mr. Hamlin said that his Asiatic relations were not new, as his great grandfather Captain Roberts, in 1836, was a member of an Asiatic mission which carried a message from President Jackson with the object of opening Asiatic countries. Captain Roberts died in Siam.

As the mission was not completed it necessitated the visit of Townsend Harris and Commodore Perry. Mr. Hamlin was graduated from Harvard in 1876 and Baron Megata in 1874. Mr. Hamlin visited Japan with the Seal Fishery Commission and spoke of the cordial reception accorded him. He said that if one wishes to study, one should go to Rome for art, to France for loyalty, and to Japan for patriotism.

Says Japan Endures War's Hardships

He said that Japan had adopted the National Bank system which the United States had found impracticable, that Japan was keen to improve her banking system and had established a central bank twenty years ahead of America. He declared that the United States must give financial and military aid to the Allies, that the East and West were now part of a world civilisation. He said that Japan was contributing toward increasing the holdings of bullion in America, and this would benefit not only the United States, but the other allied nations also. To endure the hardships of war they should take a lesson from the frugality and saving of Japan, he said. Other speakers were Mr. A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Co., Mr. A. B. Farquhar, president of the Farquhar Machine Shop Co., Baron Ito and Mr. K. Matsumoto.

East And West Should Be United

On December 5 the Megata Commission were the guests of honor at a dinner by Japanese bankers at Sherry's.

Mr. Frank Hine, president of the First National Bank who acted as toastmaster on behalf of Mr. Hamaoka, said that America had not taken advantage of the open door, and her interests in the East were almost nominal. He believed that Japan and America should co-operate and work together shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart for the good of mankind in the East and West.

Baron Megata said it was difficult at a distance of thousands of miles always correctly to interpret financial and economic measures. The commission were to study in America and to confer with the leaders of commerce and finance, to report on present conditions and the probable tendency of finance following the war; to give information regarding Japan's limitations and need of materials so that it could be understood how best to co-operate. The aspiration and need of Japan, he said, was closer connection with the world of finance and economics in the East and in China. Japan's energy and forwardness might well be joined with China's resources. This union with the co-operation of America, would be the uplift of a new Asia.

Urges U.S. Mission To Japan

Mr. William Malburn said that the Japanese commissioners had come with a serious purpose. Coming as officials they have the advantage in meeting and exchanging ideas and views. He hoped that America would send commissioners to Japan to study and get a better appreciation of conditions there.

Mr. Archibald Kains, president of the American Foreign Banking Corporation, suggested legislation permitting foreign banks to receive deposits in America, as a similar privilege was enjoyed in Japan.

* * *

German People Become Angry And Resentful

Athens, Dec. 9.—The Foreign Office here has heard that the internal situation in Germany is most critical. The mortality of the civilians is described as appalling. The public is angry and resentful, especially the youths of the new army classes who consider that they have been consigned to certain butchery.—Asahi.

U. S. Commission To Allied War Conference In Paris

GEN. BLISS.
COL. HOUSE.
ADMIRAL BENSON
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
VANCE McCORMICK.
BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

Principal members of the American Mission which attended the great Allied war conference in Paris in November. This was the first "Round Table" of the Allies at which Uncle Sam has been represented. The object of the conference was the co-ordinating of all Allied fighting forces against the common enemy. Colonel E. M. House, personal adviser to President Wilson, was the generally recognised head of the Mission, Admiral W. S. Benson was the Naval Aide for Operations, and as such, virtually next in authority in the Navy Department to the Secretary of the Navy. General Tasker H. Bliss was Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Vance McCormick represented the War Trade Board, Oscar T. Crosby the Treasury Department in his capacity of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Bainbridge Colby the United States Shipping Board. Other American war boards were represented, including the Food Administration.

Savagery Up-To-Date

(Continued from Page 13)

built up their empire by conquest, but they cemented it with justice and a wise tolerance. When once a conquered people understood that it was better off under the Roman rule than it had been under earlier and ruder conditions it was swiftly latinised. Moderation begets moderation, savagery begets savagery. The word "reprisals" has become familiar in our ears—a hateful and, for the most part, a futile word. No Englishman, Frenchman, or American can play at the game of frightfulness with a German. In so far as he is shackled by civilisation, in so far is he bound to be beaten.

He does not want to raze the Castle of Heidelberg because the noble ruins of Coucy have been razed; or destroy the Cathedral of Cologne because the Cathedray of Rheims has been wantonly destroyed. He believes that great historic monuments are the inheritance of the human race. He has no devilish desire to average on the women and children of Germany the brutalities inflicted on the women and children of Flanders. He could not, if he would, descend in the scale of humanity, because the trend of civilisation holds him in his place. The poisoners gas and liquid fire introduced by Germany into the war have been used with so much dexterity by her opponents that she must sometimes wish she had stuck to legitimate weapons.

But in the shelling of hospitals and the sinking of hospital ships she has things all her own way. Not one of us can compete with her along these chosen lines. No British or American Captain could collect the survivors of a torpedoed vessel on the deck of a submarine, strip them of their lifebelts, and deliberately drown them. The deed would be beyond his conception and beyond ours. Thank God, we can oppose to this cold-blooded butchery, this savage jest, the statement of two German prisoners in Marseilles whose lives were saved by a noncommissioned French officer when the French ship Athos was sunk by a German U-boat in February, 1917. The rescuer was drowned. "We owe him," say the prisoners, "our deepest gratitude." Yet what he did was only in the common way of humanity. It was what we supposed every man of every nation would do for his fellow-creatures until the experience of the past three years undeceived us.

John Jay Chapman voiced both the apprehension and the deep resentment of civilised man when he wrote: "I confess to having experienced two distinct kinds of terror during the early months of the war. First, fear lest the things I valued might be razed from off the earth; and, second, horror at an exhibition of moral depravity such as I had not dreamed possible in this world." So it was that our vision of humanity was shattered and we awoke to the nearness of barbarism. We have summoned the strength of our souls to resist it, knowing that the worth no less than the sweetness of existence is at stake. A world in which injustice rules and cruelties are permitted is a world unfit to be lived in. The battles between Hun and Roman are described by Jordanes as "ruthless, manifold, obstinate, immense," which sounds like a line from The Associated Press; but tradition holds that it was at Chalons on the Marne that Attila in the year 451 was turned back from the conquest of Gaul.

The beneficient light of science has taught his successors new methods of warfare. Polluting wells is as old and as simple as savagery. Not a naked Hottentot but knows this much and has the means at hand. But it takes schools and universities and learned professors to teach the delicate distribution of germs. Newman says that "in Attila's empire we see the best specimen of a Tartar rule." What historian will say so good a word for twentieth century Germans—for the empire of Wilhelm II.? This is the monarch who taught us to call his soldiers Huns; but why, on his sole authority, should we defame the memory of those untutored, unpretending, unaffected barbarians who devastated Europe, but whose manners were not susceptible of a refined system of oppression?

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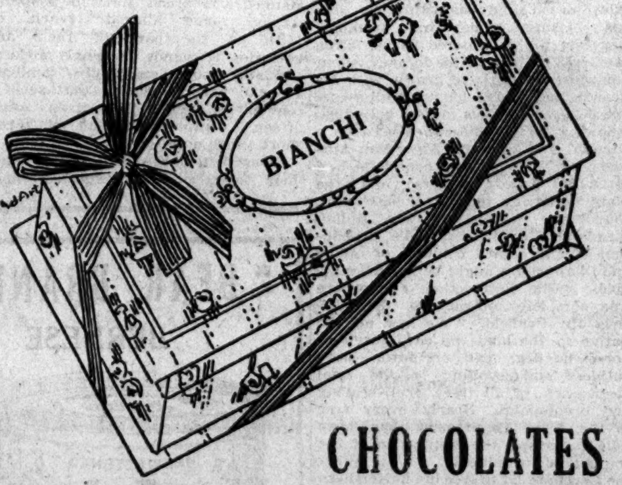

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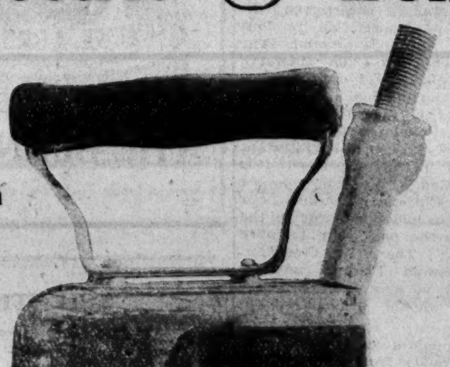

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A social experiment unique in China and big with possibilities has been begun in Yangtszepoo. It is the Yangtszepoo Social Center, the first attempt to introduce the social settlement and recreation center idea into China. If it succeeds—and its beginning is auspicious—it will open up a medium for regenerative work among the Chinese people unsurpassed by any other Western efforts thus far.

The Center is the outgrowth of the sociology department of the Shanghai Baptist College, under whose auspices it is to be run. Its general director is Mr. Daniel H. Kulp, head of that department, and its active workers will be in the majority members of the faculty and students of the college. On its directing committees and among its patrons and supporters, however, are some of the leading Chinese and foreigners of Shanghai. And a significant fact is the co-operation and support that is being given the idea by the heads of the cotton mills in that district, Mr. J. Kerfoot and Mr. C. C. Nieh being among the members of the committee on development.

The aim and ideal of the settlement and social center in England and America is, in a word, community realisation. That also is the object of the Yangtszepoo Center. It is to integrate the huge untouched district of Yangtszepoo, to give it self-consciousness and self-direction, a feeling of community identity, that the Center will direct its efforts.

Industrial Transformation

Yangtszepoo is, perhaps, the industrial nexus between East and West. It is there, perhaps, that the transformation of China from an essentially agricultural nation to one of the greatest industrial nations in the world is being begun. In that district you will find even now some thirty industrial plants, employing some 30,000 men, women and children. The dislocation in Chinese life that that has brought can easily be understood by anybody who has visited the large factory districts in Chicago, New York, Manchester. That dislocation makes crying needs, and will make more. To make some effort to fit the community to meet those needs, to make its new adjustments, the Yangtszepoo Social Center will bend its energies.

You will find the Center in an odd little building on Yangtszepoo Road, a hundred yards or so beyond the Lay Road bridge. Its beginnings are humble; the reasons for that are entirely financial—but of that more later. But inside you will find also the humble beginnings of a multiplicity of activities all designed to appeal to various interests.

What The Center Is

The proposed actual work of the Center can be divided roughly into recreative, educational, medical and what may be called social. Under the first heading is the important work of the playground for children. Of the value of organised and supervised play for children the work done by the American settlement is ample proof. For the children, then, there are see-saws, swings and similar apparatus—all outdoors, of course; itself a great new influence in Chinese life. Also there is a summer school, supervised by a play expert, which already has had an attendance of 350 children a week. But adults also must play. For them, then, electric lights outdoors are being installed in the playground so that night games for day workers may be organised—handball, volleyball, football and the like.

Recreation, however, is not all physical. It will be also mental and esthetic. It is hoped to organise clubs representing various interests. Plays will be given by residents of the district for residents of the district. Already there have been performances by students of the college. The appeal of music to Chinese also will be utilised. Only last week there was a concert attended by 160 men and women. Art exhibits will be given. Clubs will be formed among women for work in fine sewing, embroidery, lace-making and the like. And then there is always the universal moving picture.

Schools Already Running

The educational activities are manifold. A day school is already running. It is expected to have a hundred pupils in a short time. A night school for those employed in the day now has four teachers and 55 pupils. Arrangements are being made with The China Import and Export Lumber Company and the Amos Bird Company to institute vocational courses for day clerks. A girls' school giving courses in vocational as well as general subjects will be started the first of the year. Aside from schools, there is a reading room, with newspapers, books and magazines, there will be popular lectures from time to time and interesting as well as educational moving picture films will be shown. If possible there will be such lectures in the dining rooms of the mills during the lunch hour.

Not less important than anything else will be the medical work. Under the supervision of Dr. Huntley of the College a dispensary will be opened. In co-operation with the mills and factories of the district medical supervision and dispensary service will be provided in all the plants. And the influence will extend even into the homes of the workers by means of district visiting by a Chinese nurse and doctor. When one considers what this will mean in child welfare alone, its tremendous importance can be realised.

But it is not to be inferred that the Center is the old story of "doing things for the Chinese." It has a more important aspect—that of organising the Chinese to do things for themselves. The impulse will be given by the Center. The achievement will be that of the Chinese. A Yangtszepoo Citizens' Improvement League—what that could do not only in getting cleaner streets and bringing public improvements of various kinds but in instilling an idea of civic and community responsibility, that alone will make the Center worth while.

The Financial Side

But successful social enterprises are not only matters of vision and will; they are also financial problems. To do these things money is needed. To do this particular thing, to be exact, it will cost just $8,325 for the first year. Of that $6,905 has been assured from various sources. That leaves $1,420 to be obtained. Those who are behind the Center are confident that it will be. Certainly if Shanghai is alive to the opportunity it has, it will.

Glimpses Of Work At Social Center

On the upper left is the teaching staff of the summer school. On the upper right is the kindergarten. The lower left shows a children's class in basket-making. The lower right shows a group of young girls learning knitting.

Question Of China's Real Participation In War Again Taken Up

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 19.—The question of more active Chinese participation in the European war has been brought prominently to the front during the past few days. Last week the French Charge d'Affaires, the Comte de Martel, in the course of an interview with Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang discussed this matter, and it is understood that Mr. Lu assured M. le Comte that the Government was anxious to send troops to Europe, but the internal state of the country made it difficult to take any definite steps at the present time.

Apparently the matter has been informally discussed on several occasions. On Monday three of the Allied Ministers, Sir John Jordan, M. Paul May, Minister for Belgium, and the Comte de Martel, called at the Waichiaopu and had a conversation with Mr. Lu, and it is conjectured that questions of allied interest were the subject of the discussion. One vernacular paper definitely states that the question of troops was discussed amongst other things, but this is not confirmable today. However, the gazetting of General Tuan Chi-jui as Director-General of the War Participation Bureau seems to suggest that the Government at least desires to do something more definite than has been done hitherto.

It is generally believed that General Tuan will accept the appointment as it will give him an opportunity of carrying out the policy with which his pre-restoration tenure of the premiership was very closely associated, and will also give him again an active part in administrative affairs. It is also believed that the first business to which this Bureau will address itself under General Tuan's direction will be the application of more stringent restrictions to the activities of Germans and Austrians in China.

◆

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kaga Maru	Nov. 21
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 15
For Liverpool	
Benrinnes	Oct. 31
Hirano Maru	Nov. 11
Kitano Maru	Oct. 14
For New York	
Capto	Oct. 13
Chinese Prince	Oct. 6
Matoppo	Dec. 3
For San Francisco	
China	Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 26
For Tacoma	
Manila Maru	Nov. 19
Mexico Maru	Dec. 21
For Seattle	
Grayson	Nov. 16
Inaba Maru	Oct. 17

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

(Main Line)

'Up—Shanghai North To Nanking

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18 15	19 20	1.08
WUSIH.......dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20 20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15 03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	16.30	19.13	19.50	..	..	*6.50
PUKOW.......dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	T.P.R. Second Day	9.00
TSINANFU...dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..		2 20
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..		16.28
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.M.R.	16.53
PEKING.......arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..		19.50

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.......dep	..	..	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.3
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..		11.1
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep	..	..	..	..	..	..	T P.R. Second Day	12.0
TSINANFU....dep	..	..	..	..	..	..		2.1
PUKOW.......arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..		7.5
NANKING....dep	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	14.20	15.35	*23.0
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13 30	16.06	18.16	1.0
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7 00	..	10.31	12.19	15 03	17.39	20.20	3.0
WUSIH.......dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.14	16.00	18.29	..	4.1
SOOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14 54	17 01	19.21	..	5.1
SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14 20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.0

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.

*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

(BRANCH LINE)

To Shanghai North.

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55

To Woosung Forts.

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.20	19.10	20.4
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.5
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.35	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.1

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.26
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant C

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 22, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 106½=Tls.	94.12
@ 72.6=Mex.	$129.64
Mex. Dollars Market rate ...	72.3
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate Tls.	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver .... Tls.	272
Copper Cash ...... per tael	178.5
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4½d.=Tls.	4.57
exch @ 72.6=Mex.	$6.30
Peking Bar .... Tls.	
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	'72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476⅜
Consols .... £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/4½	
London	Demand	4/4⅝	
London	4 m/s.	4/4¾	
India	T.T.	306½	nom.
France	T.T.	597½	
America	T.T.	104¼	
Hongkong	T.T.	68¾	
Japan	T.T.	49½	
Batavia	T.T.	238½	
Straits	T.T.	53⅞	

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/6½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/6⅝d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/7d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/7½d.
Paris	4 m/s.	626
New York	4 m/s.	108¾

Customs House Exchange States For December

Hk. Tls 4.36 @ 4/1⅛			£1
„ 1 @ 565½ =		Francs	6.30
„ 1 No quotation		Marks	†5.14
„ 0.92 @ 97½		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 52⅛		Yen	2.12
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.44
„ 1 @ 350†		Rubles	9.47
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 22, 1917.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 39.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 40.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.00

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.90
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls 177.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, December 22, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Yangtszepoos (ord.) Tls. 7.20 cash

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co. write as follows in their weekly report of December 21:—

The disorderly political conditions to which we have had occasion to refer so frequently of late, still continue to hamper business very considerably. There has been a slightly better tone to the market during the week, unaccompanied however by any material increase in the volume of business done; the panic which recently disturbed the Hankow district appears to have subsided and financial conditions there are improving, though the decision of the Cabinet to despatch an expedition from the North to that center for operations against the Southerners constitutes a menace which is likely to discourage trade for some little time to come.

Northern buyers have been picking up small supplies at exceedingly low rates and with few exceptions all the sales effected during the week have been made to them. The business done has run mostly on bleached cloths and fancies for Tientsin and Chefoo but the extreme stringency in the money market makes extensive purchases impossible for the time being.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—As far as we can learn there have been no private transactions during the week, conditions along the Yangtsze being still unfavorable to business. Prices at auction hardened a little all round and the market appears to be quite steady.

Jeans.—An isolated sale of Three Stagheads 40 Yards at Tls. 8.00 is all the business reported. Auctions firmer.

White Shirtings.—Moderate purchases have been made for Northern outlets and we hear of the following:—Six Boys at Tls. 8.50, Gold Cock at Tls. 6.20 and Three Cocks (Japanese) at Tls. 5.75. Prices at auctions were firm all round.

Bleached T. Cloths.—Buyers for Chefoo have taken small quantities of these and sales are made public in Eight Boys at Tls. 4.50, and Three Gold Stags at the same price.

Dyed and Fancy Cotton.—Very little has been done in these with the exception of a few sales to the North of Venetians and Poplins, particulars not being disclosed. The auctions were firmer for Fast Black Cotton Italians but barely steady for Venetians.

Cotton.—The local market has been quite steady during the week, while prices have further advanced. For forward delivery buyers are disposed to pay rather higher rates than today's quotation which are:—Tungchow Tls. 32.50 to Tls. 33.25, Four chop Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 31.50. Steam Ginned at Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 31.75. Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 30.50 to Tls. 31.00. Shensi No. 1 quality is quoted at Tls. 37.50 to Tls. 38.50. Market closing firm.

American cotton on the New York market is quoted G. cts. 29.17 for January and G. cts. 28.77 for March.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows; Good Middling American at 22.73d, Egyptian Sakillaridis at 31.40d. and F. M. G. Bengal at 17.62.

Local Yarn.—Our market has been slightly brighter during the week, resale prices have advanced about five taels and on the whole there is a better tone. Mill owners however in view of the continued steady rise in cotton are not prepared to meet present rates. A small sale of 14s. Clouded Dragon at Tls. 128 is the only sale that has some to our notice.

Japanese Yarn.—A small business has been done at improving prices as follows:—

No. 16s. 200 Bales Woman at Tls. 137.50 and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 138.00.

No. 20s. 300 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 139.50.

Indian Yarn.—Market firmer but still rather quiet, with a small business to report in the following:—

No. 10s.—100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 116.00 and 150 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 114.00/114.50.

No. 12s.—50 Bales Bombay Mill at Tls. 122.00, 100 Bales Central Indian at Tls. 125.00, 100 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 125.00, 50 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 123.50 and 100 Bales Herald office at Tls. 126.00.

No. 16s.—50 Bales Swan Mills at Tls. 128.00.

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Silk Market Report

Messrs William Little & Co. write as follows in their report of December 21.

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet with only some small transactions for Europe.

Tsatlee Filatures. Black Horse 3, Tls. 615. Grasshopper C. Tls. 615. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 577½/75.

Tsatlee New Style. Common sorts at Tls. 590.

Tussah Filatures, 8 coc—The market rules very quiet but firm due to purchases for Japan at considerably higher rates than buyers can pay here.

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Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succarsales et Agences:

Bankok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Dondichery
Haiphong
Hankoou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtze
Noumea
Peking
Papoote
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay
Chanchun
Chefoo
Dairen
Hailan
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Newchwang
Nicolayowsk
O/Amur
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC**

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Los Angeles
Lyons
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Port Arthur
S. Francisco
Seattle
Singapore
Sydney
Sinanfu
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ......$	300,000.00
Reserve ....$	10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S.	$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S.	$1,348,000.00
U.S.	$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
(Cristobal C.Z.)
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Manila
Medellin
Panama
Peking
San Francisco
Santo Domingo
San Pedro de, Macoris
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia
Buenos Aires
Genoa
Havana
Montevideo
Petrograd
Rio de Janeiro
Santiago de Cuba
Santos
San Paulo
Valparaiso

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Handy
Karachi
Kota Bahru
(Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Madras
Penang
Port Louis
(Mauritius)
Pangoon
Shanghai

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

3752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) .	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron, K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.

Tel. No. 2359
Tel. No. 2360 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: *Tientsin*

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hsuchow
Pengpu
Tsingkianpu
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hangchow
Ningpo
Shaohsing
Canton
Hongkong

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS
TWO WEEKS ONLY

Embroideries	from 20	per	cent.
Laces	,, 25	,,	,,
Silks	,, 10	,,	,,
Pongees	,, 10	,,	,,
Hand-Painted Lanterns ..	,, 20	,,	,,

Ready-Made Fine FURS in best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,
19 Nanking Road Shanghai. 16167

ICHIKI & CO.
Y-36 North Szechuen Road
Manufacturers and Importers
OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALSO
Bargains in Xmas Toys

Cantorovitch's
Liquidation Sale
terminates end of this month.
All goods selling at
Sacrifice Prices
103 Broadway 103 Broadway

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2487.

ELECTRICITY.

Owing to the increased cost of coal it has been found necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power. The revised scale of charges, except for Bulk Supply, is published in the Municipal Gazette of December 20.

The revised prices will come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1918, and will continue until further notice.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, December 20, 1917.
16265

NOTICE

The Management of the Astor House Hotel beg to announce that they will hold a dance in their new Ball Room on Christmas Eve, Monday, December 24th. Table seats can be reserved in advance by applying to the office.

NOTICE

The regular Tea Dansant at the Astor House Hotel in the New Ball Room will be held as usual on Christmas afternoon.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 28, 1917.
15581

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening.
Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.
Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK:
MISS IVY ALDOUS
(Singing Comedienne), at the Piano.
Featuring the Latest Songs and Dances.
MR. FRED. KEELEY,
(Novelty Dancer),
In His Eccentric Dancing.
L. T. SLICKER,
Ragtime Specialist.
Dinner a la Carte or Table d'Hote.
Dainty Dishes a Specialty.
Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.
Telephone No. 2510.

A good old-fashioned Christmas Dinner will be served Christmas Eve and Christmas Night.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th December, on account of the Christmas Holidays.
16259

NOTICE

The law offices of Messrs. Fleming & Davies have been removed to No. 5 Jinkee Road.
16173

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

KINGMAN & BROS.
DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College
and Garrestson's Hospital of
Oral Surgery,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all
Kinds of dental operation on
modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.
13700

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., write as follows in their weekly market of December 20:—

Home Market.—News from England regarding piece goods is very meagre. The weavers fell into line with the spinners on the question of an advance in their wages and this matter should not appear again for six months. It is said the men had a good many causes for dissatisfaction.

Local Market.—No body knows what will be the outcome of the political unrest throughout the country and property owners fear to send their goods into the interior. Beyond Hankow, dangers are lurking and there have been some unpleasant occurrences along the upper reaches of the Yangtsze; vessels have been fired at from the banks by the bandit soldiers and unfortunately, a European Captain was shot at his post on the bridge of his steamer, which was riddled with bullets. For these reasons, goods arriving, although urgently required, are going into godowns here and trade generally is held up. The index of the market at the moment, are the Auctions and we are gratified to say they have shown a great deal of improvement at the close. In the private market, however, no one seems inclined to take advantage of the bargains that are offering.

Share Market Report

Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co. write as follows in their Share report for week ending December 20.

Very little business has been transacted during the week, and the tone of the market remains on the whole dull. Cottons, however, are firm at slightly better rates. In the absence of enquiry for Rubbers prices have flagged somewhat. Debentures are easier owing to higher exchange. The monthly share settlement takes place on the 21st instant.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—Overcast, misty and gloomy weather in our regions. Snow at Weihaiwei in the afternoon and at Shanghai at 7 p.m. Rain in Chekiang. The barometers have risen in the North while they have fallen in the South and in Japan.

22.—Cloudy weather clearing up at about 8 a.m. Barometer rising Northerly breezes.

Saturday, December 22, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	769.43	770.52
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.29	30.34
Variatino mm for 24h	–0.88	–0.36
Variation mm for 12h	†0.78	–0.84
Wind—Direction	NNE	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	6	13
Wind—Miles	3.7	8.1
Temperature—Cen ...	2°1	5°2
Temperature—Fah ...	3.58	41.4
Humidity: co	86	71
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).
15338

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

When you think
of
Szechuen Province
Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, W. China.
Born 1915 – Still Existing

PROFESSOR ROHRBACH ON GERMANY'S NEEDS

British Control Of North Sea Presses On Germany's Vital Nerve, He Declares

Frankfort-on-Main, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Dr. Paul Rohrbach, who is one of the most prominent of Pan-German publicists, redefined the stand taken by his party, in a recent speech made at Frankfort-on-Main in connection with the campaign on behalf of the seventh war loan.

The peace that concluded the war could only be a German peace, he said, if it removed the two decisive disadvantages under which the German people labored, as compared with other peoples of the world. The first of these disadvantages was the geographical prison in which Germany was placed. Participation in the economic system and markets of the world would become more and more an imperative necessity for Germany, but the oversea world market, so far as the purchase of raw materials and the sale of manufactures was concerned, was only accessible to her via the North Sea, and that sea England closed as with a bolt.

Against the pressure on Germany's vital nerve produced by the position of England, Germany must find a position from which she could exercise counter pressure on England's vital nerve, which ran from Gibraltar to England. Only when she had done so would it be permissible to talk of a balancing of the disadvantage in which Germany was placed with regard to England since she became vulnerable in a world-economic sense. The maintenance and extension of the political, military, and economic alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and Turkey will be the means, Professor Rohrbach declared, whereby all members of that community will attain together the aim of outweighing the English pressure.

The second disadvantage under which Germany labored, he continued, was her lack of freedom in the rear. We are, he said, surrounded by strong powers, and the more we encroach on alien interests by our growth, the more likely it will be that every coalition against us will gain more of an encircling tendency. An outstanding instance of this is our conflict with Russia with regard to the Turkish Straits, which Bismarck in his time still declared to be of no particular interest to Germany. In these circumstances, the professor declared, Germany's greatest achievement in the present war was the breakdown of Russian imperialism. Russia's growth, the character of the Great Russians, and Russia's desire for the straits, undoubtedly rendered the Russian menace the greatest for them on the continent. We must, he added, do everything possible to obtain freedom in our rear toward the east. If we succeed in that, Germany's world position in this respect also will have been converted into an advantage; the road to the German future will be open.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs T. Manley, G. T. La Flecke, and S. R. Stadmilled.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. Frans Faden.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong:—Lieut. Ribet, Messrs. Mathewman, and Chandler.

Per C.N. s.s.Fengtien from Weihaiwei:—Misses Rout Bremer, Greshan, Mrs. Cannon and child, Messrs. Powel, ad Hutchins.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Thomas, Miss Ruskin, Messrs. Wooley, anr Coghill.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Messrs. Moart, C. Pateps, and A. E. Nash.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin:—Major Knaggs, and Miss Moran.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsng left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shnaghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Dec. 23rd,

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"When Baby Forgot"

A Five-Reel Pathe Gold Rooster Film with "Baby" in the leading part. She is the cutest Kiddie in Kinema Land.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE (PATHE).

CHARLES CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"EASY STREET"
A Street paved with smiles, laughs and yells galore.
"Charlie at his best"

PATHE'S GAZETTES

MATINEE: Today at 3 p.m.
7th & 8th Episodes: "THE FATAL RING"

Programme for December 24th, 25th and 26th.

"THE FATAL RING"

Featuring **Pearl White,** The Daredevil of the Films.

Episode 9.—"THE DICE OF DEATH"
Episode 10.—"THE PERILOUS PLUNGE"

This week we have two episodes, both full of thrills and hairbreadth escapes. Pearl takes "Some" risks this week.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "The Assassin of Sorrow" IN "EASY STREET"

Pathe's American Gazette and Annals of the War

MATINEES, during the Xmas Holidays

XMAS DAY
Baby Marie Osborne in "WHEN BABY FORGOT" 3 p.m.

BOXING DAY
A Great Pathe feature Film "THE ARTIST'S DAUGHTER" 3 p.m.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT
Sunday, 23rd
"THE MOMENT BEFORE"
WITH
PAULINE FREDERICK
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
On Dec. 23rd & 24th
MARGUERITE CLARK
IN
"MOLLY MAKE-BELIEVE"
A FIVE PART
PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME
For December 23rd

"THE WELL-SICK MAN"
Comedy

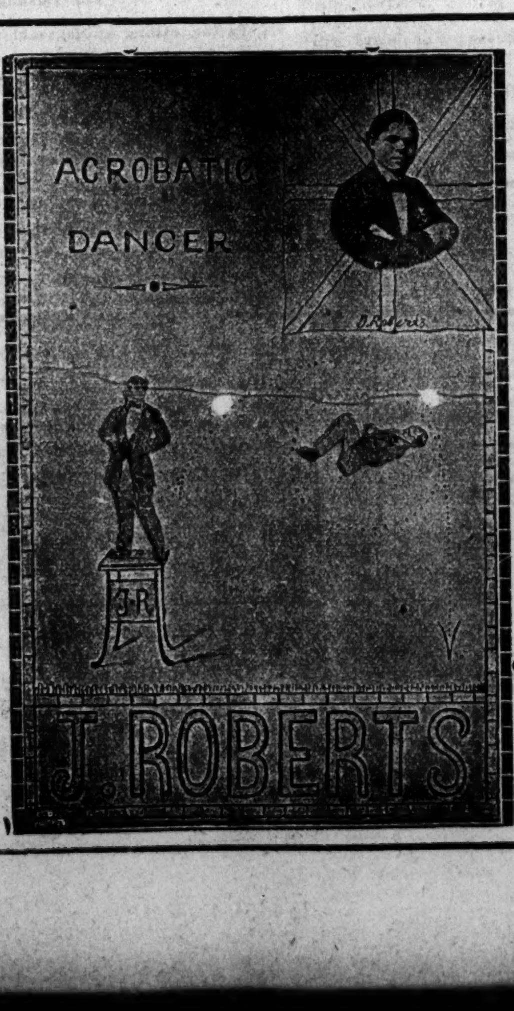
"THE INVADER"
Drama in Three Parts.

"PRINCE CHARLEY"
Comedy

Change of Programme
Every Monday and Friday

Matinee Today at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices: 30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.



Isis Theatre

CORNER OF JUKONG
AND
NORTH SZECHUEN ROADS

MATINEE TODAY at 3 p.m. Showing
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
THE PURPLE DOMINO

TONIGHT — SHOWING — TONIGHT
FOUR INTERESTING PARTS—EPISODES 9 & 10
OF THE FASCINATING SERIAL **"THE GODDESS"**
Featuring ANITA STEWART & EARLE WILLIAMS

SEE TONIGHT Episode 11 of THE FEATURE SERIES
THE GIRL AND THE GAME

BIG CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS!
Tomorrow Night Monday, 24th Dec.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
JACK & ELIDA ROBERTS
Presenting the Latest Comedy Acts—English Acrobatic Dances and Cossack and Caucasus Dances.

SHOWING TOMORROW NIGHT
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?
A Screaming Comedy In 5 Acts
By George Broadhurst
Featuring FRED MACE and all Star Cast Including
JOSIE SADLER and MARY CHARLESON

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 29		Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan 3		San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
3		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 25	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	9.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
29	11 30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
5	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 26		Calcutta	Australien	Fr.	E. A. Co.
29	9.00*	Liverpool etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 13	4.00	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
24		Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap	N. Y. K
24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N. S. S. Co
24	8 00*	Hongkong & Canton	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
25	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
25	10 00*	Hongkong & Canton	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Fengtien	Br	B. & S
31	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Sunning	Br	B. & S.
Jan 1	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 23		Chinwangtao	Patriot	Rus.	K. M. A.
25	8.3 *	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	10 00*	Dalny	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
25	10 00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	10.00*	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27		Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
27	noon	Dalny	Shinno maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 23	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
24	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
25	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
25	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
26	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
27	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
28	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
28	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 1	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec. 22	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.	KLYW
22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
22	Chefoo	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
22	Japan	Canada maru	6[illegible]4	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
22	Japan	Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M.S.K.	
22	Japan	Inaba maru	6[illegible]89	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
22	Hongkong	Korea maru	180[illegible]0	Jap.	Alexander	Woosung
22	Hankow	Suiyang maru	3397	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
22	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
22	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
22	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
22	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
22	Hongkong	Suiyang	2300	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin.	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
22	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
22	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
22	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.
22	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.
22	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.
22	do	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
22	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, December 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Wm. S. Ross, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, December 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, December 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, December 26, about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, December 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 23, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 3 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 24, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hoihow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on Monday, December 24, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Monday, December 31, at daylight For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on January 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui, Capt. J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Tuesday, December 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 27, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on January 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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Agents 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA ..Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA ...Jan 12
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. ECUADOR ..... Feb. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths.* Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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S.S. COLUSA ....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"HAWAII MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao, Dec. 28, Dec. 29
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Nemoto, Dec. 22, Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Dec. 25, Dec. 27
For Tsingtau and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Jan. 4, Jan. 6
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 4, Jan. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
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Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
KOREA MARU ...... 20,000 tons, from Shanghai, Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU ...... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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'Phone No. 3229.

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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17. MAR. 31. JUNE 11
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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,
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*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	———	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	———	

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Dec. 24

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Jan. —

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki;	Jan. 1
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 8

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 27
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 3

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Jan. 23

FOR JAPAN

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	———	Jan. —

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1030
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1810	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—		arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1231
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1033	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1316	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	729

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.		Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
1022	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
625	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	19[illegible]

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

Bv Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

JUDGE LOBINGIER BACK FROM HOLIDAY AT HOME

Nation Is Engrossed In War And War Alone, He Finds

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China returned yesterday from Hongkong after holding a session of the court at Canton. He had also inspected various American institutions there and delivered at the Canton Christian College a lecture on "America and the Far East."

Judge Lobingier reached Canton at the end of his biennial leave in the United States. Mrs. Lobingier, who accompanied him to the States, remains a while longer at their old home in Omaha.

The Judge attended the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and of the American Judicature Society at Chicago; participating in the deliberations of the latter's Board of Managers on proposed new rules of procedure and conferring as to the best method of adapting them to American Courts in China. In Saratoga Springs he was one of the speakers at the national conference of commissioners on Uniform Laws and also before the Comparative Law Bureau. He took part in the work of the General Council of the American Bar Association and was re-elected as one of its Vice-presidents. Mr. Warren R. Austin of Peking also attended and was elected a member of the local council, the others being Edgar Pierce Allen of Tientsin, Earl B. Rose (ex officio) of Shanghai, and Thomas Carey Welch of Manila.

Judge Lobingier visited New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities and spent a short time in Nebraska, but was longest in Washington, assisting in the plans for legislation to increase the efficiency of the United States Court here. He was given a series of hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the bill having already passed the Senate. The Committee appears to be decidedly favorable to such legislation and the chief obstacle now seems to be the overshadowing predominance of war measures.

Questioned regarding those whom he met from this part of the world, Judge Lobingier said:

"I stopped off a half day at Rochester, N. Y., went over the large plant of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company and had an enjoyable visit with Mr. and Mrs. Allen A. Bryan, who took me to their summer cottage on Lake Ontario.

"I met Professor R. N. McElroy, who toured China last year and who spoke before the Bar Association by request of the National Security League, under whose auspices he is now employed. In New York I saw Mr. Crawford M. Bishop, formerly vice-consul here and now holding a most congenial position with the American International corporation.

"Washington, however, is the best place to meet those of the Far East. Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter are there, enjoying life at the capital but still greatly interested in Shanghai, where they are so highly appreciated. Commander Sypher is also there and Victor Murdock, now a member of the Federal Trade commission, was anxious for the latest news from China, where he stayed so long last year.

"Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, gave an elaborate luncheon at the Metropolitan Club where I was enabled to meet a number of friends who were sojourning in Washington, including Dr. John C. Ferguson, Mr. E. T. Williams of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department; the Messrs. Willoughby, former adviser to the Chinese government; Thomas F. Millard, T. T. Wong, in charge of Chinese students in the United States; President Tsur of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and several others, Dr. S. A. Ransom and George Bronson Rea were also in the city during my stay. The former accepted a temporary detail with the Public Health Service but, with Mrs. Ransom, will soon be returning to Shanghai. I also met Mr. Dennis, the new Chinese government adviser, who has just preceded me to his post.

"In San Francisco I visited with Dr Frank E. Hinckley, former United States District Attorney here but now practising law in the California metropolis. He is evidently acquiring a large acquaintance in professional and business circles there and as Secretary of the China Commerce Club he sees to it that visitors passing through from the Orient are hospitably entertained. I also met there Louis Getz, of the well known China firm of Getz Bros., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Everett and Mrs. V. G. Lyman."

On the eve of his departure from the homeland, Judge Lobingier was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the San Francisco Bar Association, which was attended by the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and other federal and state courts as well as by the lawyers of the city.

Judge Lobingier says the nation is coming to realise that it has entered upon a long and bloody struggle and is gradually settling clown to a grim determination to "see it through." Interest in the war excludes all other subjects. Even at meetings like that of the American Bar Association the war is the foremost theme. The addresses of the leaders, such as Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, related almost exclusively to it and the most popular guests were Baron Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador, and M. de Leval, the Belgian avocat who defended Miss Edith Cavell. At Chicago Judge Lobingier attended a luncheon at the University Club in honor of Lord Northcliffe and ex-Ambassador Gerard and the burden of the former's remarks was that we must prepare for a long war.

While at Canton, December 17, Judge Lobingier held a session of court to dispose of the estate of Federick W. Murphy, lately deceased, on report of the American Consul-General there. Deceased left $862.30 in cash, which goes to his mother, Mrs. J. C. Dart, No. 3902 Twenty-second St., San Francisco.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..			21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Hoihow	21.00	..		16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe		8.00	.	..			
Hongkong and beyond.. ..	Inaba maru	..	.	..	..	B17.30	17.00
Hongkong and beyond	Canada maru	..	..	..	..	D14.00	13.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	.	..		17.00	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru		..	..	..	A20.00	19.30
Europe via Siberia ..	Via Pukow	21.00		.		..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express).	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	.		17.00
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow		..	..	18.00		17.30
Hongkong and Canton .. .	Hoihow	21.00	.	..	17.00	16.30	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Japan, U. Kingdom via U.S.A			17.00	.	..		17.00
Japan Ports ..		18.00				..	17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday		..	17.00				[illegible]
Hankow..		..	17.00			..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Dec. 25.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin (via Chinwangtao) ..		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
W. H. W., Chefoo via Chin'tao	Kingsing	8.30	..	..		..	8.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Suiyang	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shuntien	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong		.	17.00	..		..	..
Hongkong			9.00		..	..	..
Wednesday, Dec. 26.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		..	.	18.00	..	17.30
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	21.00		..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..		..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..		..	..
Thursday, Dec. 27.							
H'kong, S'apore, India, C'mbo, and U. Kingdom via Suez		..	C13.30	..	..	..	13.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m.

C Parcel post 1 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

BURLINGTON HOTEL

CHRISTMAS, 1917

A special tiffin will be served on the 25th Inst.
A special dinner on the 26th Inst.

NEW YEAR'S, 1918

Special tiffin on the 1st. Special dinner on the 2nd.

Prices as Usual

Acknowledgement

A large number of calendars for next year and similar holiday offerings have been gratefully received by THE CHINA PRESS. Those to whom this office is indebted for handsome calendars are Gordon and Company, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents for the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd. The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., sends a handsome and handy paperweight.

OSRAM
PATENT
G.E.C.

As the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

THEREFORE

It pays to replace the old lamps and to use those of proved reputation among electric light users throughout the world.

"OSRAM" — "G.E.C."

DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

Give utmost brilliancy, long life and consume least current

SOLE IMPORTERS

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
(OF CHINA), LTD.

7, Jinkee Road, Shanghai
Telephone 1606 and 1608.

RESPONSIBILITY.

When you ship by Wells Fargo & Co. you can turn your responsibility over to us.

You know that trustworthy agents will handle and guard your goods in transit. You know that rapid and secure transportation is assured. We forward by freight and express. Rates reasonable.

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SHALL WE SPEED YOUR GOODS ?

Call or write

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WELLS FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 8 Kiukiang Road,
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Telephone 4241
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Bert
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga*	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	R. F. Co.	KND
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Aug 8	Hongkong	O. Rickmers*	1[illegible]51	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 17	Karatsu	Dairen maru	249[illegible]	Jap.	Dowell & Co.	BII
Dec 17	Hongkong	Dilwara	3460	Br.	P. & O.	PWE
Dec 17	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 3	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	TKDD
Dec 19	Japan	Hozan maru	836	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	WW
Dec 20	Swatow	Hoihow	806	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 21	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.	HYPW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
July 16	Hankow	[illegible]*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Dec 20	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	CKPW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	OD
Nov 28	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co.	OD
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
Dec 18	Eching	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 19	Japan	Yechigo maru	1[illegible]65	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Dec 21	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14

NOTICE

The management of the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

announce that they will give a

CARNIVAL DANCE

in their New Ball Room on

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Admission $3.00
including supper

Reservations may be made in advance by applying to the hotel office.

Evaporated Milk

CHEAPER IN USE THAN FRESH MILK

STERILIZED DRINKING-MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready.

"The Best and Safest Milk."

"ARROW"
COLLARS and SHIRTS

There is an "ARROW" Collar and "ARROW" Shirt for every function and every sport—made in the good "ARROW" way of Fabrics that wear and Colors that will not fade. The "ARROW" label stands for SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

Stocked by
SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY and OUTFITTING STORES
AND
MACBETH PAWSEY & CO.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14′, Draft in ballast 9′, Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6½ light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118′, Beam 33′, Depth of hold 12′ 6″, Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained.

Apply to
C. A MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road.
Tel. 380.

DEATH

THEOBALDO GONSALVES: On Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2.30 p.m. at the Shanghai General Hospital, Aged 54. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, December 23, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. The cortege leaving the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Nanzing Road, at 3.30 p.m. All friends are invited. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

16287

MEN WANTED
But

Men who can do **something** and do it **well.**

The whole world over, **Trained Men** are in **demand.** There are not enough jobs to go around for the untrained.

Lift yourself above the common, job-seeking class. Secure *special* training in your *spare time.* Learn to do **one thing** better than the average man and the world will **demand** your services.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, pro ressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

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- —Agriculture
- —Architecture
- —Navigation
- —Drafting
- —Surveying
- —Accounting
- —Stenography
- —Good English
- —ENGINEERING
  - —Civil "
  - —Mining "
  - —Electrical "
  - —Chemical "
  - —Mechanical "
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  - —Steam "
  - —Gas Engines "
  - —Automobile "
  - —Concrete "

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
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SHANGHAI

Fresh Butter

"Daisy" Brand

in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure and Delicious.

"Meadow" Brand

in one-lb. pats.

Good quality pure Butter

May be obtained from all Storekeepers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2486

SMALLPOX

IN view of the prevalence of **Smallpox** immediate vaccination is advised.

Medical practitioners will be supplied free of charge with the necessary **vaccine** up to January 15 on application to the Health Office Laboratory.

Free vaccination for Foreigners will be carried out at the following Branch Health Offices:—

42 Woosung Road at 4 p.m. on Tuesdays.

23 Hankow Road (near the Bell Tower) at 3.15 p.m. on Thursdays.

J.1581 East Seward Road at 3.30 p.m. on Mondays.

Free vaccination for Chinese is available at all the Branch Health Offices: particulars as to times and places are posted on electric light poles.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, December 20, 1917.

16265

Shanghai Gas Co., Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Owing to the increase in the price of coal, The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., hereby notifies consumers that subsequent to the meter readings taken in December, 1917, the undermentioned prices will be charged for Gas throughout the Foreign and Native Settlements of Shanghai, viz—

Lighting, Cooking and Heating
$2.20 per 1000 cubic feet

Chinese Cookers
$2.10 per 1000 cubic feet

Power and Industrial Purposes
$2.10 per 1000 cubic feet, with discounts.

Alleyway Lamps
$2.00 each per month.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, December 21, 1917.

16275

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
Exhibition of British Official
WAR FILMS
in aid of War Funds
"The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet"
"The Battle of Arras"
"The Advance of the Tanks"
etc., etc.
and
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Songs by Mrs. A. C. Godby
Scottish Dances by Mrs. S. Gilbert
Irish Dancing by Mr. K. Bagdon
and
Mr. M. D. Silas

Seats $3, $2 and $1

BOXING NIGHT 1917
Booking now open at Moutries

16168

GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A CARPET FOR A XMAS PRESENT

We invite your inspection of our **First Quality Tientsin Carpets,** made from the finest, fadeless camel wool, procurable only in carpet district of Tientsin. Beautiful designs (foreign or Chinese).

50 cents to $1.00 per sq. foot
A Gift that all will appreciate

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
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Have you tried our "UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey?

=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

An Opportunity Not to be Missed!

On all orders accompanied by cash received between December 19th and 24th, we will give the following special reductions:—

Cigarettes and Tobaccos .. 5%
Cigars 10%
Smokers' Sundries 20%

Early orders solicited. The above holds good only for 6 days.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
34 Nanking Road.

16242

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

Christmas
and
New Year Excursions

As under return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued on and from Friday, the 21st December, 1917, until January 3rd, 1918, inclusive.

S.N.R.:—First and second class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S.H.N.R.:—First, second and third class return tickets between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Konzengchiao and Hangchow.

First, second and third class through return tickets at a fare and half will be issued from or to any of the stations above mentioned.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

16248

Schaefer Beer
DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the **William Cluff Co.,** San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

$18.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

SHEPHERD'S CAFE

Chas. E. SHEPHERD will be "**At Home**" from 10 a.m. until noon on **Christmas Day** to his Customers and Friends, to drink to the "Health of the Boys at the Front."

Opening of the Newly Decorated Dining and Tea Room.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

will be served
from
SEVEN UNTIL TEN
Tables Reserved
Tel. 1907

COSAQUES

HILL'S Xmas Offer Until 31 Dec. 1917

	Now		Before
Irish Linen Bedspreads, Hand-Embroidered and Hemstitched	$19.75	each	$38.00
Extra Heavy Turkish Bath Sheets	4.29	„	6.50
Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs..................	5.95	doz.	8.50
Men's Pure Silk Sock .... per 3 prs.	4.65		6.75
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WANTED: Furnished room, centrally situated. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

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FOR SALE: One large Herring-Hall-Marvin safe, in excellent condition. Specially adapted for the use of accountancy books. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

How to Dance "The Jazz"

A Detailed Description of the Latest Terpsichorean Novelty with Many of Its Steps Illustrated by Miss Frances White

THE Jazz, the most nervous of music, is wedded to one of the most erratic dances of the season.

Eccentric as is the fickle, changeable, erratic dance it has the approval of the Inner Circle, the body of dancing teachers that stands for progress in the terpsichorean art in America. At its convention, held in New York in September, it recommended the Jazz as a kind of paprika of the evening's programme. The Jazz is the evening's romp.

The convention selected four dances as the leaders of the season. They were the Chinese Toddle, the fascinating drawing room dance previously described and pictured in this newspaper; the Ramble, a pleasing combination of the one-step, the fox trot and the waltz; the Inner Circle Tango, for which the enthusiastic convention claimed the honor of being the aristocrat of all ballroom dances. As a gay little fillip for an evening's dance medley the convention also suggested "Hello, Pal," a one-step accompanied by the pledge of fellowship. But the convention laid special stress upon the Jazz.

The dance was created by Oscar Duryea, who further on, on this page, gives a correct, technical description of it. The Jazz, Mr. Duryea, a prominent originator of dances and instructor in dancing, characterizes as the "latest American fox trot idea." The music is by Ted Eastwood and G. Hepburn Wilson, the founder and Supreme Master of the Inner Circle.

Mr. Duryea is the author of the parable of "I, Myself and Me," in which he scolds persons, dancers and non-dancers of limited and selfish ideas. He wrote:

"Suburbanitis is a disease peculiar unto itself. Many people have this though they dwell surrounded in all directions by definite knowledge. They might, if they would, reach out, take unto themselves, enjoy it and exceedingly profit thereby. But, alas and alack! The eternal hallucination, 'I, myself and me,' is constantly before me in this exceeding strange malady. It prevents them from in any way touching or assimilating this knowledge.

"They dwell within themselves. They live, but they live little, no matter how long they may have been here among ye. They are small, no matter how large in fleshly proportions. When they walk out they do not hold converse with their fellow mortals. If they do perchance accost them, 'I, myself and me' is the limitation of their speech.

"I say to all ye who that suffer this affliction, take 'I, myself and me' gently by the hand and lead them forth. Meet this, that and the other fellow—for through fellowship comes great understanding, and knowledge, which is power."

This lay sermon, from the text, "Get thee wider horizons," established Oscar Duryea as a philosopher and prophet among dancing instructors.

Possibly it was to jolt the sufferers from "I, myself and me" that he originated the bounding, dizzying, awakening Jazz, with its long sustained, quivering strain which musicians have named "The crazy cadenza."

This is Mr. Duryea's description of the Jazz:

The "Eagle Rock," Syncopated Lullaby

Beginning to Dance the "Crazy Cadenza," Entering in Good Form

Emerging from the "Crazy Cadenza," in Joyous Mood

The Military Turn—"That Fascinating Jazz Twist."

"Tromboning" with the Feet

"The Jazz" Made Easy for Anybody to Understand

THIS dance is a Fox Trot, but with a peculiar rhythm somewhat different from the usual Fox Trot—it is much slower. The original Dixie Land "Jazz" Band consists of a piano, cornet, trombone, claironet and trap drums. The peculiar, somewhat discordant melody is said to be produced by tuning each of the instruments at a different pitch; and to end some of the strains they occasionally play what we have termed a "crazy cadenza."

Music is 4-4 tempo, but for convenience in teaching the dance, the count of "one" has the value of 2 musical counts. Description for gentleman-partner counterpart Waltz position throughout.

Measures.

Walk forward 3 slow steps in line of direction, commencing with the left foot. On the 3d step forward, hesitate with weight on left foot (count 1, 2, 3) (6 musical counts). Close right to left quickly, move left forward and transfer weight to the left foot. (Count 2 and 4 musical counts) 2

Repeat preceding 2 measures, commencing with right foot, hesitating on the right on the 3d step forward 2

4

Step on the left forward and hesitate. (1) Cross the right behind the left, closing it quickly to meet left step forward on left, and transfer weight to it (and 2) step on the right forward and hesitate. (3) Close left to meet right quickly, advance the right and transfer weight to it (and 4).................. 2

Repeat preceding two measures......... 2

4

8

Repeat from beginning, walking 3 steps forward, commencing with the left foot as before, hesitate on the left foot (1, 2, 3). Close right quickly to meet left, step forward on the left transferring weight to left foot (and 4)...... 2

Repeat commencing with right foot—3 steps forward, hesitating on the 3d step (1, 2, 3). Close left to meet right, transferring weight to right foot and as the step is taken forward on the right, turn one-quarter to the right (and 4) 2

4

Step on the left backward and turn one-quarter to the right, which will make the man face backward to the line of direction (partner facing forward). (1) Close right to meet left quickly and step backward on the left, putting the weight on the left (and 2) step back on the right and hesitate. (3) Close left to meet right and step back on the right foot, putting weight on the right (and 4) 2

Step back on the left foot and hesitate. (5) Close right to meet left, and step backward on left foot, putting weight on it; (and 6) step back on the right and hesitate, turning slightly to the left. (7) Close left to meet right and step back on the right foot, turn to the left facing in line of direction (half turn) (and 8) 2

4

8

Part 2.

Walk 3 steps forward, commencing with the left foot, hesitate on the 3d step forward, count 1, 2, 3 (6 musical counts). Close right foot to meet left foot quickly, step forward on left foot again, putting the weight on it. Count and 4 (2 musical counts) ....

Step on the right foot diagonally forward and to the side, close left foot to meet it. Count and 1. Step on the Right foot diagonally to the side again, closing left foot to meet it. Count and 2. Step on the right foot, forward and to the side. Count 3. Close left foot to meet it slowly, transferring weight to the left foot. Count 4 2

4

Repeat preceding 4 measures, commencing with the right foot 4

8

Walk forward 2 steps, commencing with the left foot. Count 1, 2. Turn half to the left with one waltz step, i. e., step on left foot forward and turn to left. Count 3. Step on right foot to the side and close left foot to meet it quickly. Count and 4 2

Step on right foot backward and continue to turn to the left. Count 5. Continue to turn to left with one waltz step, i. e., step on left foot forward and turn to left as before. Count 6. Step on right foot to the side and close left to meet it quickly. Count and 7. Step back on right foot as before and turn to the left, the man now facing forward in the line of direction. Count 8 2

4

Walk forward 3 steps, commencing with the left foot. Count 1, 2, 3 (6 musical counts). Step on right foot to the side and close left foot to meet it quickly. Count and 4. Turn half to the right with one waltz step, i. e., step on the right foot forward and turn to the right. Count 5. Step on left foot to the side and continue to turn to the right and close right foot to meet left quickly. Count and 6. Finish the turn by stepping backward on the left foot and forward on the right foot. Count 7, 8 4

8

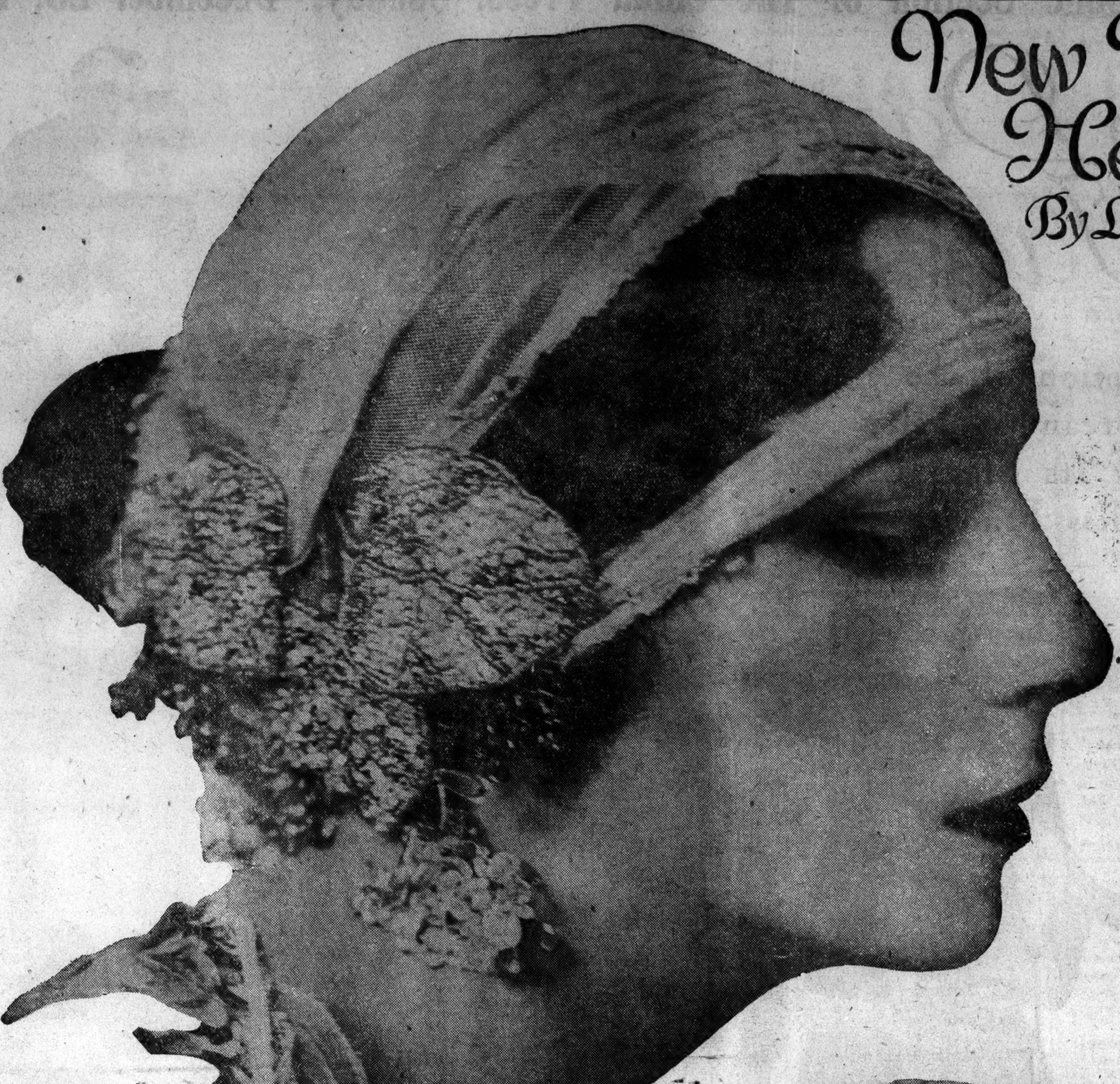
New Winter Head-Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon

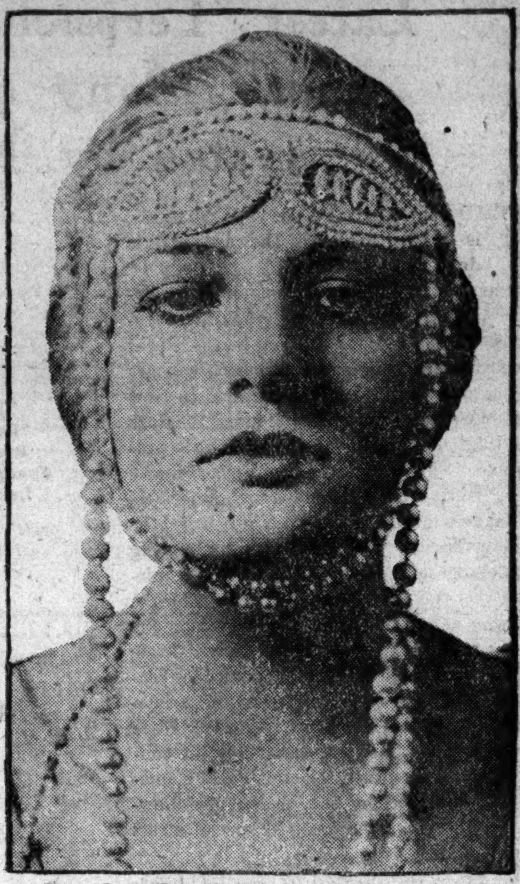
LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

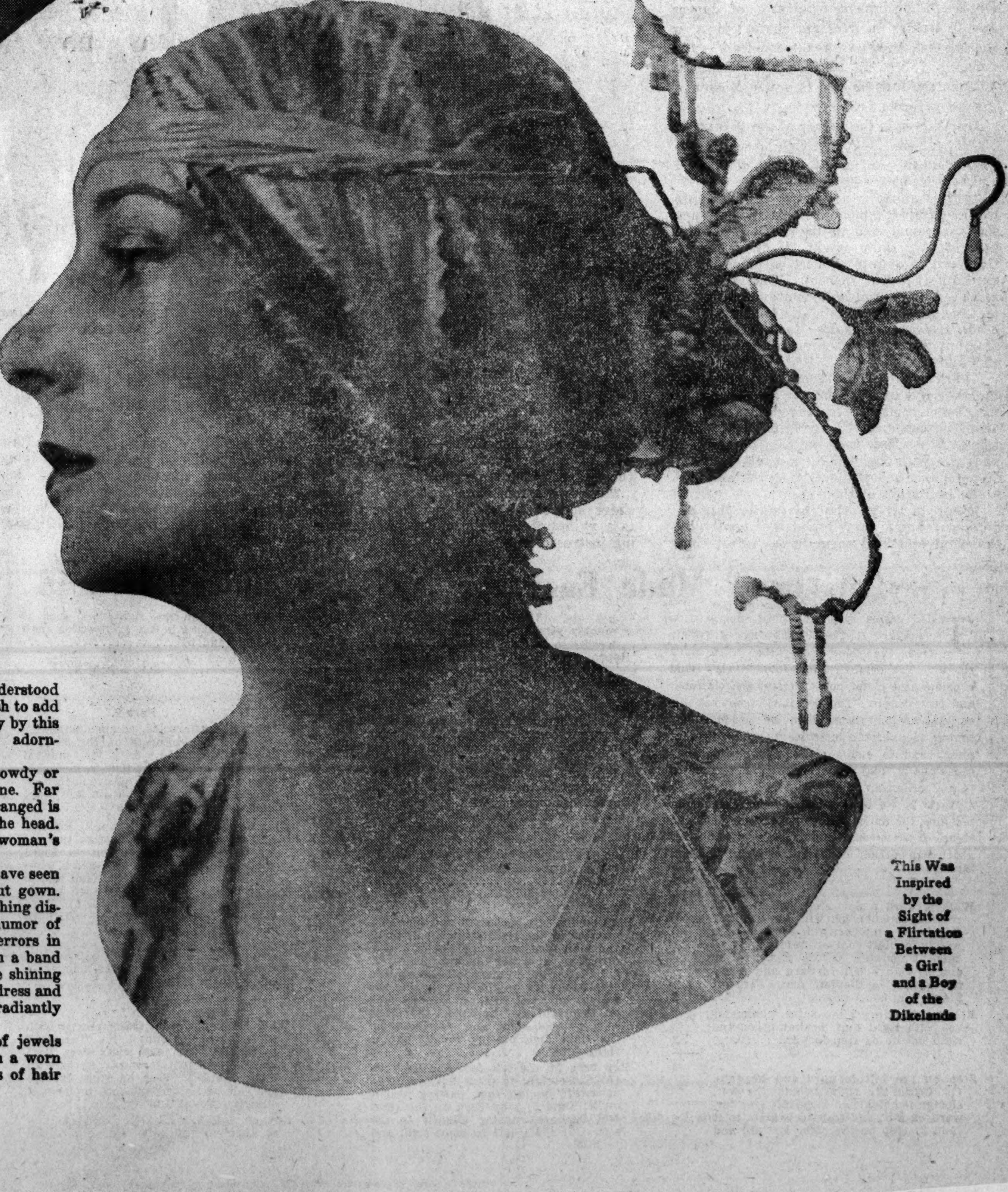
Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



An Adaptation of the Bonnets Worn by the Maids of Flanders



There Is in This Mode a Resemblance to the Helmet of a Roman Soldier



This Was Inspired by the Sight of a Flirtation Between a Girl and a Boy of the Dikelands

By LADY DUFF-GORDON

("LUCILE")

WAR'S influence in dress manifests itself strikingly in the head dresses that we will see at the theatre, the opera and at dinners and balls this Winter.

Glance at the impressive assemblage of them on this page. Into the assemblage has crept the note of the brotherhood of the nations. Dress, without doubt, will become more cosmopolitan after the war. There will be a reducing of the world's taste in attire to the common denominator of beauty. There will be less of the distinctively national in dress; more of the accepted canons of beauty in line and fabric and color. Some time we may achieve the world language. Then why shall we not achieve a world dress? The characteristics of the world dress will be a common standard of what is beautiful.

The dream of the man or woman of vision is the striking of a universal chord. The sartorial artist, no less than the sculptor, the painter, the musician, dreams of creations that will awaken a response in the soul of the world.

The head dresses on this page are national in character. A maid of Flanders might have worn that which adorns the largest head. It is a modification of the bewitching Dutch bonnet worn by the lasses of the lowland countries and out of which they peer coquettishly at their wooden shoed suitors. But I trust you will think, as I do, that this is lovelier because unconventional. The dainty folds of lace are so arranged as to disclose a becoming expanse of hair and a fine sweep of hair line on the brow.

A similar modification of the Dutch head dress is that shown on the lower picture. This, with its interlacing folds of brightly colored net and its spray of flowers worked out in metallic embroidery, is an adaptation—what might be called an individualization—of the bonnet beloved of travellers and familiar to playgoers.

Femininely lovely as is the face framed by the third head dress and constructed of pearls as is its adornment, it yet suggests the Roman soldier turning a martial gaze upon the world, out of a helmet. The martial note so oft reproduced in dress in this time of the conflict of nations is clearly apparent in this.

Certain principles of beauty in head dress should be understood by all who wish to add to their beauty by this final cranial adornment.

Bear well in mind that one that is dowdy or awkwardly contrived is worse than none. Far worse, indeed, for the hair suitably arranged is the most glorious of decorations for the head. Has not the poet told you that it is woman's crowning glory?

It must be suitable to the gown. I have seen a diamond tiara worn with a badly cut gown. The impression made was that of a crashing discord in music. It even stirred the humor of some who saw. To one sensitive to errors in attire it was painful. Yet I have seen a band of brilliant red ribbon worn about the shining hair of a school girl in a simple muslin dress and red sash, that was in perfect taste and radiantly becoming.

Generally speaking, a head dress of jewels should be kept as far as possible from a worn face and faded eyes. At least a mass of hair should separate them.

Winter Clothes Costly, But Discreet Because Of War

By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd

New York, November 11.—The world that people are accustomed to call the fashionable world is back in town for the winter. Horse show and opera are at hand.

These things do not mean what they would have meant some years ago. Nothing means what it meant a few years ago. The fashionable world, save for individual exceptions who are incorribibly selfish and shallow, is thinking of things other than social gayety.

Its most prominent leaders are giving much of their time and effort to war work of one kind or another, some of them working across seas, some working here. That the social season will be a subdued one is assured. Even the debutantes are planning no mad whirl of festivity, and their number will be much smaller than usual.

But a social season of a sort there is bound to be and fashionable folk will be fashionable if not frivolous. They may shade their winter wardrobes to agree with existing conditions. If they have the good taste that the really well dressed woman always does have they will make concessions to the times in their dress as in their entertaining and their daily living, but they will dress modishly, and where the occasion warrants it even elegantly, and it is a good thing for hundreds of thousands of work folk that they will, though from another angle any expenditure not necessary seems in the face of the horrible need abroad selfishly criminal.

Let each woman figure out the ethics of the clothes question for herself. The fact remains that costly clothes there are, and the costly clothes are being worn. And if costly clothes are to be worn there's no saving grace in having them frumpy or unattractive.

Luckily there is apparently little danger of such a calamity this season. The clothes of the winter are, on the whole, decidedly good looking, and even at their smartest little inclined toward freakishness. Elegant they may be, but with a certain simplicity a certain graceful discretion that tempers their elegance and makes the fantastic and spectacular exception jangle discordantly in the fashion symphony.

The chances are that there will be more well dressed women than usual wherever the social elect do congregate this winter, wherever even those women not of the social elect but as well dressed as the elect come together. Not more strikingly dressed, mind you. Not more expensively dressed, but more well dressed women.

The modes of the winter and the feeling behind the modes conduce to such results. Horse show and opera crowds will doubtless demonstrate the truth of this proposition, though they may be little like the horse show and opera of other days.

A horse show is, however, a horse show, even when its object is a charitable one, and indeed this year's horse show may be rather more of an event than usual, just because it offers even the serious minded a rational excuse for putting on their good frocks and lending the light of their presence.

Of course, the event will not be, as it once was, a fashion show first and a horse show afterward; but the fashion show, if incidental, is sure to be interesting, provided the wearers of smart clothes do rally to the cause. It can't avoid being interesting, for the smart clothes of this winter, if not so gay as usual, are, as we have said before, charming.

Moreover, for all their limits of sobriety and simplicity in color and line they have an air of elegance that was often lacking in seasons of more flamboyant and pretentious dress; for velvet is everywhere, and velvet, even in dark or neutral colors, has a richness of effect that no other material can approach.

It is the scarcity of wool that is giving velvet its innings.

Fine woollen stuffs are so few and so high in price that one may as well buy velvet in so far as the matter of expense is concerned; and for formal dress the velvet is nicer looking and more becoming.

From the earliest days of the season velvet has been prominently featured; but, now that winter modes are crystallising, it seems as though a vast majority of the handsome afternoon costumes were built up entirely or chiefly of velvet, while in the realm of evening dress velvet is emphasised far more strongly than usual.

The two piece or three piece costume of velvet and the one piece velvet frock are shown in amazing numbers and in variety as amazing, though the variety is all within definitely prescribed limits and the models for all their individuality show kinship through silhouette and certain small details.

The skirits are all narrow as compared with those of last year, though there is considerable variance in the degree of narrowness and there is often a good deal of fulness in the upper part of the skirt, even where there is pronounced narrowness at the hem. This effect is obtained by cutting, by drapery, and by tunic or panel arrangements; but occasionally one runs across a velvet coat and skirt whose narrow skirt is of tubelike straightness with a very little relieving fulness in the back only or on the sides.

The ultra narrow skirt with flat back is as ugly and ungraceful a thing as could well be devised; but lovers of extremes have already seized upon it and one sees it worn, though never by the really well dressed woman.

Coats of velvet suits are in great variety. The very long coat, straight and a trifle high in the waist line, is one of the season's favorites, is perhaps the favorite. Its length must be adjusted to the wearer's figure; but often it reveals only the smallest glimpse of a narrow skirt.

For the comparatively short figure this extremely long coat or the frankly short model is better than any of the medium lengths; but the woman who is tall and slender may have her coat cut off anywhere between hip and skirt hem. She may even cut it off at the waist line; but the ultra short coat of the bolero sort is primarily for the short slender woman and throws a tall figure distressfully out of proportion.

Some of the long suit coats are shortened just enough to show not only a bit of underskirt but a bit of long tunic, too, and this arrangement, skilfully handled, has admirable possibilities where the wearer has skirit length for it. If no contrasting color is introduced the three divisions do not cut the height much, but where the tunic contrasts with the underskirt and coat there is a decided shortening effect.

Where, the coat skirts flare a little over a wide trimming of fur below which the skirt is excessively narrow, one must needs have considerable skirt length to wear the model well.

In spite of the early season prophecy that the newest coats would dispense with belts and be uncompromisingly straight in line, probably nine out of ten of the costume coats are girdled in some way. The belt or girdle may be of cordlike narrowness or of exaggerated width, though the narrow arrangements have first choice in the long run, but it is very likely to be in evidence.

Exceptions there are, of course. Coats of Chinese or Japanese cut, unbelted, and, perhaps, narrowing slightly toward the bottom, are seen here and there, and the long coat shaped just a little to the waist curves and widening below is used for severely tailored costumes of velvet and of cloth.

Then there are the short straight little coats. With the full skirt turned under and up at the bottom and attached to a narrow underskirt, its softly draped fulness on the skirt sides and its straight short coat, this costume smacks obviously of the Orient, and of the Orient by way of certain military costumes.

It is piquant and its soft neutral gray to a certain extent offsets the accent of its lines, but it is a costume for youth and extreme slenderness. And, by the by, that bit of side drapery on the skirt is lined with wine color, just a gleam of the warm, rich yet quiet color showing as the folds move.

This idea of introducing contrasting color in linings where it shows but casually and unobtrusively is one of the delightful discretions of the season and gives just the effective but subtle relief to many a model otherwise sombre or very quiet.

Perhaps the wide girdle rolls over just a trifle at the top to show a line of contrasting color, the collar or cuff flares or rolls enough to hint at contrasting lining, the open fronts reveal or rather suggest a lining of color, the skirt panels or draperies are lined with color that shows only when they fly, the sash or scarf girdle has ends lined with color. Even the skirt or coat hem may be turned up deeply on the outside and lined up with contrasting color, and the infrequent pockets—we overdid the pocket fad last season—may have contrasting linings.

A type of short coat less radical than the one of the gray velvet suit but youthful also is belted loosely but snugly enough to emphasise the fulness of the short hip length peplum and is an exception to the ruling for very straight lines. This sort of coat is invariably high necked, fastening straight up to the throat line and so giving the length and narrowness above the belt which it curtails below. The skirt too is straight and narrow, leaving the burden of revolt entirely to that full self-assertive little peplum.

One attractive model illustrating these features is of old red velvet trimmed in brown fur—a wide fur band on the bottom of the tubelike skirt, a narrow band up the side fastening of the coat and around the base of a high, close standing velvet collar and narrow bands around the close sleeves just below the elbows at the top of tightly buttoned cuffs.

That band of fur at the bottom of a high standing collar of the coat material appears, by the way, upon

(Continued on Page 7)

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

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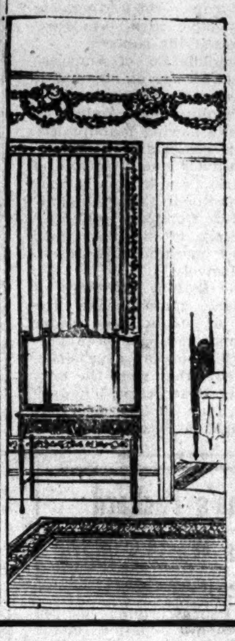

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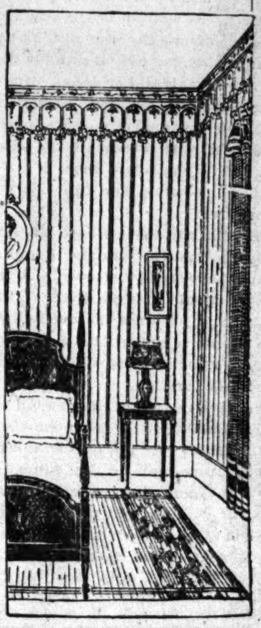

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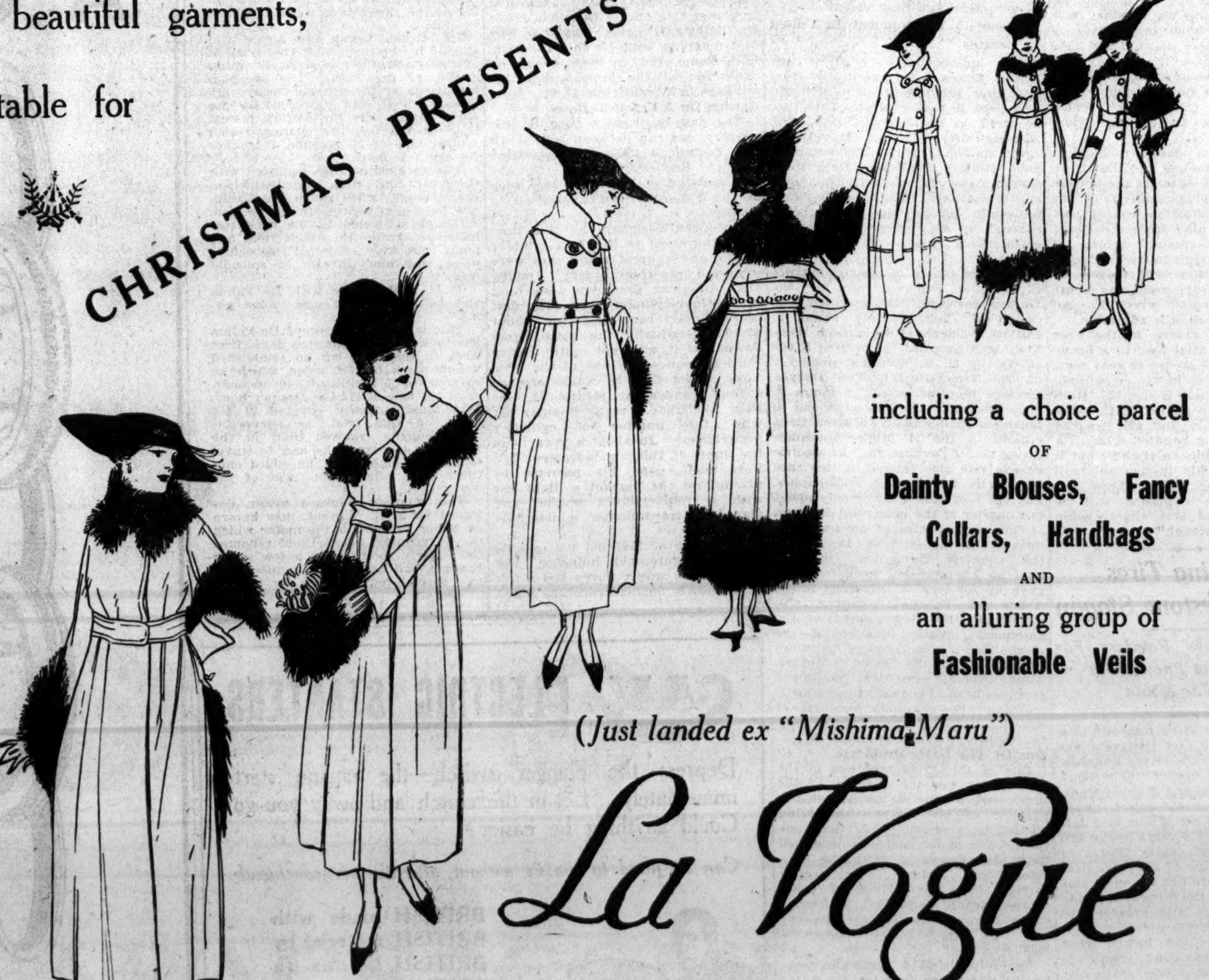

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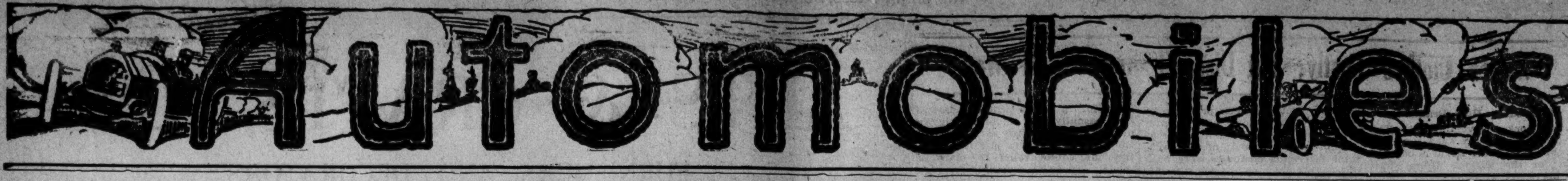


Automobiles

OILING SYSTEM NEEDS CARE IN COLD WEATHER

Automobile Engineer Advises Cleaning, Also Changing Oil And Grease

"Do not neglect to overhaul the lubricating system before winter is far advanced," says Williaam H. Stewart jr., President of the Stewart Automobile School. "It is a job which the ordinary driver avoids because it is dirty. But serious trouble may follow if the work is not done in time. Winter, with its low temperature, brings unusual conditions, and the various lubricants used must be adapted to the change.

"Doubtless the oil in the crank case has been changed about every 1,500 miles during the summer, a rule which should be followed all winter. But frequently the motorist neglects to clean the crank case when changing oils and so the dirt and grit remain in the bottom of the crank case to contaminate the new oil. To avoid this, empty the old oil and fill to the proper level with kerosene. Run the engine under its own power from half to three-quarters of a minute, in order to wash down all the old oil and the impurities with it. Then drain thoroughly and fill with fresh lubricant.

"Ordinarily the oil base should be removed and the strainer, pump and pipes thoroughly cleaned. A new gasket should then be fitted. This is more of a job than the average person wishes to undertake, so the kerosene method may be considered fairly satisfactory.

"Before installing the new oil consider whether it is adapted to the new season or not. The working temperature may be the same, but the oil sump is exposed to every blast of cold air and the oil may be chilled to a point where it cannot flow. As soon as freezing weather arrives make a cold test of the lubricant as follows: Place half a tumbler of the oil in some place where it may be exposed to the elements. Watch it from day to day. If it thickens and refuses to flow at any time it is hardly suited to your engine. Use a slightly thinner oil or one not too sluggish at low temperatures. If inconvenient to change the oil immediately, garage the car in a warm place and do not take it out until the engine has run several minutes and the oil circulation insured. The warm oil flowing back into the sump soon brings it to a temperature where the cold will have no bad effect upon it. If obliged to let the car stand any length of time with engine not running, you will of course blanket the radiator, which not only protects the cooling system but the oil as well.

"There is one danger which is frequently overlooked and that is an accumulation of water at the bottom of the sump. This results from the products of combustion leaking past the piston and also from occasional leakage of the cooling system. If the sump is exposed to freezing temperature this water will freeze. If there is much water some may freeze in the oil pump and wreck it. An occasional inspection is advisable.

"Change the grease in the gear case and differential case to a heavy oil. A semi fluid grease or gear compound will thicken in winter and will not penetrate where it should. Both places should be flushed with kerosene and the dirt and grit washed down with a long handled brush. A heavy oil will thicken slightly but it will soften quickly in use and will then flow to the places where it is needed, whereas a grease will be pushed aside and stay there, being useless as a lubricant."

* * *

Stop Abusing Tires. Is Firestone Slogan

Company Gives Pointers For Making The Pneumatics Stay The Route

In an effort to bring interests to a realisation of the fact that they are wasting millions of dollars annually through careless use of their tires, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is staging a great object lesson.

A test fleet of six White cars left the Akron factory several weeks ago on a run through many States to spread the message of a square deal for the tire. Here are the most important parts of the Firestone guide to greater mileage and greater tire satisfaction:

1.—Never slide on locked rear wheels. It wears your tread. It cuts down mileage. Stop gradually.

2.—Keep your tires properly inflated. Never overload your car—this reduces tire efficiency and increases gasolene consumption.

3.—Do not run into curbstones.

4.—Never drive in car tracks.

5.—Keep out of ruts, as this wears down the side wall and causes premature blowout.

6.—Be sure your wheels are lined up properly as wheels out of alignment are enemies to tire mileage.

A HISTORY OF THE MOTOR CAR SINCE ITS EARLIEST TIMES

G. W. W. Official Sketches Brief Review of Developments In The Automobile World

(*By Milton J. Budlong, Vice-Pres. of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.*)

"What, a horseless vehicle—one that will furnish its own motive power, move rapidly and be guided safely through busy streets? Bah! Absurd! Impossible!"

So the doubters doubted, the laughers laughed and the scorners scorned. But subsequent development proved that they reckoned without their host. And to think this was but a score of years ago!

History records no other development of a single industry approaching that of the Automobile. The pessimistic have been trampled under foot and forgotten, while the optimistic have seen even their most courageous predictions so far exceeded that they fairly rub their eyes in wonderment.

The 4,242,139 automobiles now in use in the United States alone is conclusive evidence that the "idle dream" of yesteryear has become a reality. In less than twenty years the "horseless vehicle" has developed into the greatest single material boon to man in all history. Today great speed and power, combined with luxurious features, make it at once the ideal vehicle for both work and play.

The Development of the Automobile

The first man to actually build a road vehicle driven by an explosion engine was Carl Benz of Manheim, Germany. This vehicle was a tricycle, and the engine was set on its side, the flywheel being horizontal. The Benz concern later produced a light runabout, 3,000 of which were manufactured in the early nineties.

The gasoline automobile was the result of the invention of a light liquid fuel internal combustion engine by Gottlieb Daimler, of Cannstatt, Germany. In his younger years he was associated with Dr. N. Otto, the inventor of the gas engine. Later he started out for himself. He applied his first light motors to marine work. In 1898 he exhibited his motors in Paris, and a license to manufacture them in France was secured by a prominent French financier. This financier died within a year and the patent license passed to his widow, who subsequently married M. Levassor of the firm of Panhard, Perrin & Levassor, manufacturers of wood working machinery.

M. Levassor became greatly interested in the light gasoline motor and soon began the building of automobiles. To him is due much of the credit for automobile development. Among other features which he developed, and which are still in use, are the sliding change gear and cone clutch.

Automobile Development In United States

The automobile industry in the United States dates practically from the time the Chicago Times-Herald organised a road contest. This race occurred on Thanksgiving Day, 1895. Although fifty cars were entered, only seven started from the official starting point Midway Plaisance. Only three passed from the south to the north side of that city. The conditions were unusually difficult, the streets being covered by six inches of snow and slush. This made the draft very heavy.

The race course covered a distance of 55 miles, and was won by the Duryea carriage, the invention and design of Chas. E. and Frank J. Duryea, residents of Springfield, Mass. They were awarded the prize of $2,000 offered by H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Times-Herald. The Duryea carriage required about 11 hours to make the trip. The only other car to finish the race was an imported Benz entered by the H. Muller Manufacturing Co., of Decatur, Ill. An electric vehicle was also entered in this race by Morris & Salom of Philadelphia, Pa., but was able to cover only about one quarter of the prescribed distance.

This contest created an enormous interest in automobiles throughout the country. Numerous inventors took up experimental work but soon gave up for lack of necessary funds. A few well financed concerns also undertook the development of the automobile, partly because of the stagnation in other lines of manufacture following the panic of 1893. After general conditions improved most of these abandoned their efforts, realising the enormous amount of experimental work and capital still required to produce a practical car.

One Of The Early Problems

One of the great problems of the early days was the selection of the most suitable motive power—steam, gasoline or electricity; these being all that were available. At that time the electric motor had been developed to a high degree of usefulness as a street car motor. The electric carriage had the virtues of being simple, cleanly and silent. Unfortunately, however, the storage battery was very heavy and comparatively inefficient.

Beginning in 1896 numerous companies were organised in this country to manufacture and exploit electric vehicles. The capitalisation of some of these ran into millions of dollars. Several of these companies operated electric cabs, the driver being perched high on top of the battery box in front. These were to be seen on the streets of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston during the later nineties. The "Fifth Avenue Coach Co.," of New York, is today a direct successor to the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Co., which operated electric cabs during the earlier period.

It was soon recognised that the field of usefulness of electric vehicles was circumscribed. This was due largely to the comparatively small mileage obtained from a single charge. The question then arose as to whether gasoline or steam offered the best solution of the problem.

The steam auto engine itself had already been highly perfected. The parts of the steam automobile which required the greatest amount of experimental work were the boiler, burner, fuel and steam control. Gasoline automobiles also presented numerous difficult problems to the inventor. The ordinary explosion motor engine of that date was absolutely inflexible—could be operated at one speed only. To adapt this motor to road work it was necessary to render it flexible, also to make it many respects it was far superior to its weight and eliminate excessive vibration and noise.

The First Successful Light Car

In 1899 the Stanley Brothers of Newton, Mass., dry plate inventors, produced a light steam car weighing but a little over 400 pounds. In many respects it war far superior to any other car which had been produced up to that time. It was inexpensive to manufacture silent in operation, powerful on hills and comparatively easy to control. Two companies were organised—"The Locomobile Company of America," Bridgeport, Conn., and "The Mobile Company of America," Tarrytown, N. Y.. The manufacture of these was then started on a large scale and a world-wide market was soon created. During the first year more than 1,000 cars were manufactured and sold, a phenomenal record for that time.

The rapid advance of the steam automobile had a tendency to discourage the gasoline men, yet they worked along with their machines endeavoring to secure the same advantages as the steam vehicle possessed. It was especially necessary to make the gasoline vehicle silent in operation and reasonably free from vibration. In some other respects the gasoline vehicle was even the greatly superior to the steam vehicle. It was instantly ready to start on a journey, consumed only about 1-3 as much gasoline and there was very much less danger of fire.

Double cylinder opposed cars were made as early as 1897 by the Haynes-Apperson Co., one of the pioneers of the industry in this country. The first machine built by this company in Kokomo, Ind., in 1893, is now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

Getting On A Practical Basis

The first big road contest in this country was run between New York and Buffalo in 1901. It was called off at Rochester owing to the assassination of President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

European designers by this time had progressed to the four-cylinder engine and a great many cars were imported into this country. During 1903 American designers also took up the four-cylinder type. The first four-cylinder cars sold for about $3,000. Gradually the price came down, but it was not until Henry Ford announced at one of the New York shows that he would produce a four-cylinder car selling at less than $500 that a really popular car with this number of cylinders materialised. In about a year from the time of this announcement Mr. Ford made good his promise by placing on the market a light car with a four-cylinder engine and planetary transmission which sold for $500.

The panic of 1907 did not greatly affect the automoble industry. For a time there was a flurry and a few of the poorly financed concerns failed, but it was not long after the panic that some of the larger concerns in the automobile industry, like the Reo Motor Car Co., and others, began to lay plans for the production of moderate sized cars in lots of thousands, which enabled them to produce really serviceable cars at an attractively low price.

The Advent of the 8 And 12-Cylinder Car

The four-cylinder engine held the field for several years, but it was not entirely free from vibration. Experts figured that an increase in the number of cylinders would eliminate this objectionable feature. The first six-cylinder cars, so far as is known, were built in this country by the "Automobile Co. of America" in Jersey City, and were exhibited at one of the New York shows. The company, however, subsequently failed.

The credit for having popularised the six-cylinder model belongs to the Napier Co. of England. About 1910, American manufacturers began to take up the six-cylinder engine for high grade cars, and this type soon achieved so much popularity that in 1916 there were more six-cylinder models exhibited at the New York Show than four-cylinder models. In the last few years eight and twelve-cylinder cars have also been produced with gratifying success.

"The Locomobile Co. of America" abandoned manufacturing steam cars in 1903, and since that time has been producing gasoline cars only. In 1901, the White Sewing Machine Co. brought out a steam automobile involving an entirely new principle of power generation, and it soon became a prominent factor in the automobile field. The White Company continued the manufacture of steamers until 1907, but now manufacturers gasoline cars exclusively.

In 1901 the Stanley Brothers of Newton, Mass., again began the manufacture of steam cars under their own name, and have been producing this class of car ever since. For several years they were the only firm producing steam cars, but during the past year another firm has entered the field in Detroit.

* * *

De Palma's Packard Breaks World's Mark

Ralph De Palma, driving his 300 cubic inch Packard aviation motor racing car at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Nov. 10, broke the world's record for one hour's running by covering the amazing distance of 112.4 miles. The special trial was under A. A. A. supervision and will go in the record books.

The best previous time ever made within the hour was 107 and a fraction miles, the achievement of Chassagne in a 600 cubic inch Sunbeam car at the Brocklands track, England, in 1910.

De Palma began his great trial shortly before noon with the A. A. A. officials and their electrical timing device on the scene. His best lap was made at the rate of nearly 115 miles an hour, and his record for the entire route was the world's fastest time despite one tire change, which robbed him of a possible 114 miles for the full hour.

The Packard car was equipped with Goodyear cord tires and Bethlehem spark plugs, with which De Palma has been very successful all season. Although subjected to the most tremendous strain to which tires and plugs were ever subjected this equipment saw him through in splendid fashion.

T. H. Stakes rode with De Palma and he said that it was "some going."

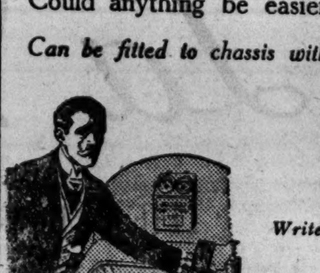
This is the second record De Palma has broken in the past ten days. Last week in the same car he established a new mark for ten miles, which he covered in 5 minutes 17.40 seconds, or at the rate of 116.48 miles per hour. De Palma actually covered 10 1-3 miles on this trial, as surveyor's measurements showed that at the height on the track he had to travel to get his high speed he added one-third of a mile in ten turns of the course.

This famous Packard motor, designed by J. G. Vincent, now known as Major Vincent, is the motor which the Government adopted and renamed the Liberty motor after a few minor changes had been made to meet certain special requirements for its use in the air.

C.A.V. ELECTRIC STARTERS

Depress the plunger switch—the engine starts immediately. Let in the clutch and away you go. Could anything be easier?

Can be fitted to chassis without alteration to coachwork.



BRITISH made with
BRITISH material by
BRITISH labour on
BRITISH soil

Write stating make and h.p. of car. Quotations by return.

The Hall Mark for everything Electrical in connection with motoring is C.A.V.

C.A. Vandervell & Co. Ltd.
ACTON. LONDON. ENG.

A Lift For Dobbin

After being displaced to a great extent by the motor, the horse now has his innings. A specially designed tractor and trailer has been put into operation by the S. P. C. A. of Massachussetts which is for the benefit of the disabled horse. A one-ton truck was rebuilt for tractor purposes and a remarkably efficient ambulance service is maintained by using this in connection with a two-wheel trailer. The advantages of the trailer for this purpose are that it can turn in a very short radius, and therefore is adapted to use in narrow streets; also that a trailer body can be carried close to the ground. This is of great importance in getting a crippled horse into the ambulance. If the animal is able to hobble aboard, an incline is adjusted by dropping the tailboard to the ground, making an easy ascent. If the horse is helpless, however, it is strapped upon a platform with rollers and is hauled into the vehicle, platform and all by means of a winch and cable. This is operated by the motor. Once in the car, it is possible to support the horse upright by slipping canvas bands under its body and attaching these slings to staunchions at the side of the vehicle. While the Society has been using two ambulances for animals heretofore, this latest improved type is far superior to anything that preceded it.

* * *

CHALMERS AIDS U. S.

Appointed Member Of Special Automobile Manufacturers Committee

Hugh Chalmers, vice-president of the N. A. C. C. and chairman of the board of directors of the Chalmers Motor Company, will represent the automobile manufacturers on the special committee to co-operate with the War industries Board at Washington.

The directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce have unanimously pledged the co-operation and loyalty of the automobile industry to the Government in the present crisis. The committee, with headquarters at Washington, will begin active work at once.

Insure Your Motor-Car

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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
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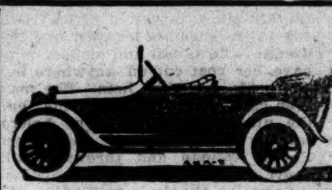
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



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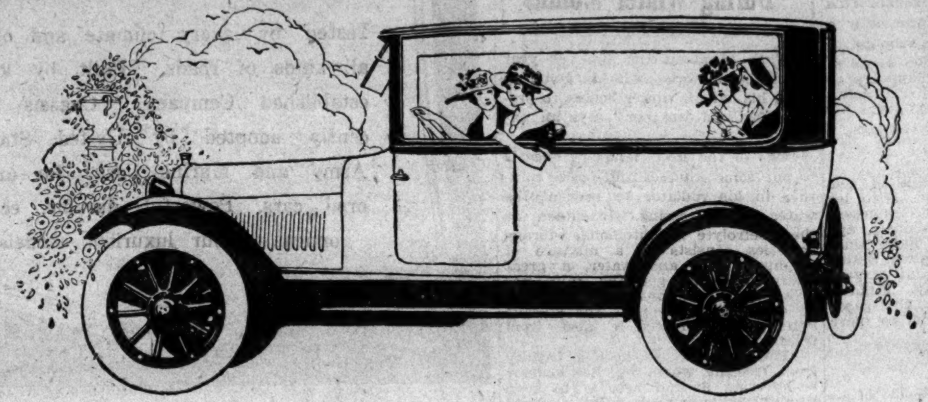
SPLENDID YEAR'S BUSINESS IS THE CHANDLER RECORD



47% Increase in Sales During the First Nine Months

Chandler demand has gone ahead steadily

It is certain you must own a CHANDLER

WHY? The year 1917 has brought no slowdown in Chandler growth. Cn the other other hand, in the face of most unusual conditions which all industries have had to meet, the year has been marked by a very notable development of Chandler business. Times of stress are a test of strength.

The stability of the Chandler Company and the high standing of the Chandler car with the American public have been splendidly demonstrated.

Chandler sales, during the first three quarters of the year, January 1st to September 30th, showed an increase of more than forty-seven per cent over the same period of last year. A remarkable increase when one considers the big business into which the Chandler car had earned its way in 1916.

The Chandler has moved forward constantly ever since its introduction to the public four years ago last July. There has never been a time when the Chandler position was weakened even temporarily. There has never been a time when the Chandler position was not growing stronger and stronger.

In 1916 the Chandler stepped out into a front rank position, recognized everywhere as a leader among medium-priced high-grade cars. And now this year that position has been still further fortified. More careful buying on the part of the public has served to strengthen the Chandler's position in the industry. The superior value of the car and the fairness of its price have become more evident to more people.

"No other car selling at its price offers you so many distinctively high-grade features of design and contruction:

"Bosch High-Tension Magneto.

"Solid cast-aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame.

"Annular ball-bearings in transmission, differential and rear wheels.

"Silent ohain drive for motor shafts.

"And the famous Chandler motor, in its fifth year now, refined from time to time in the past but without radical changes, continues as the greatest of all sixes.

"The Chandler has passed and left behind a long line of other makes of sixes because it does give so much more for so much less."

And these are just plain facts.

The public likes to have facts, too. And a large part of the public is being guided by facts in its buying. Which is not only reflected in the present status of Chandler business but which assures the certainty of continued Chandler leadership.

Some makes of cars have been using price advances and threatened price advances as a leverage by which to sustain demand. Whereupon we have endeavored to make clear to the public the very simple truth that marking up prices doesn't make cars better.

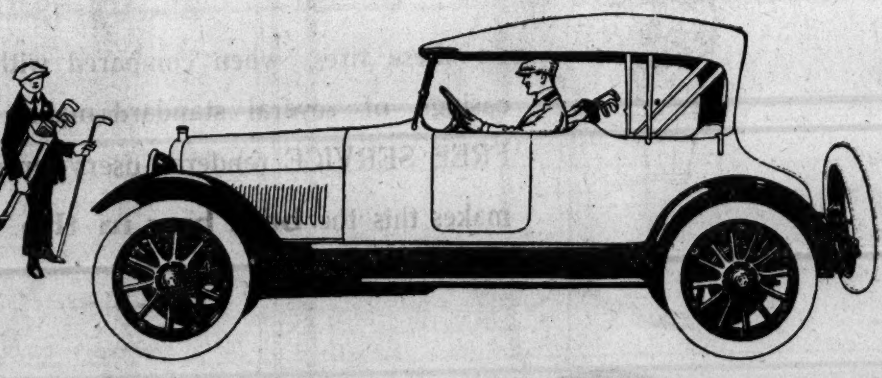
In one of our advertisements we say:

"A threat to add two or three hundred dollars to the price of the Chandler wouldn't make the car better. And actually adding to the price wouldn't make it better.

"The definite Chandler policy, consistently followed throughout the history of the Chandler Company, keeps Chandler value highest and Chandler price lowest.

This is WHY you must own a CHANDLER

Ask us for a demonstration



Apply to us for full particulars

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UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR LAUDS WILLYS-KNIGHT

Dr. John Clark Takes His New Overland From Maine To New Mexico

Willys-Overland, Inc., of Toledo, has just received an unusual letter of tribute for the Willys-Knight from Dr. John D. Clark, professor in the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, M.M. In July Dr. Clark bought a Willys-Knight car at the factory in Toledo. At the time of its delivery to him, he was planning a long trip into the Maine woods and then back to Albuquerque and, at the request of the factory officials, he promised to write and let them know how the car behaved on its long run, fresh from the factory. This is what he wrote:

"The car started out giving under 11 miles to the gallon of gasoline and gradually worked up to better mileage. I have driven it 4,251 miles to date. On my trip west, which was 2,446 miles, the car gave 15.2 miles to the gallon of gasoline. It was giving over 16 miles for each gallon over the paved roads of the east. In western Kansas, I secured 18 miles to the gallon on one day's run. Through the state of Mexico—Raton to Albuquerque, over the mountains—I made 14.7 miles to the gallon. My total average for the trip was much cut down by very muddy dirt roads in the Mt. Vernon district of Ohio and by the very bad half wet, half dry roads of Illinois.

"I figure that I have secured 460 miles to the gallon of oil. This does not include oil thrown away when I drained the crank case. I drained the case about each thousand miles.

"My bills for mechanical adjustment were very small. Once I had the oil feed adjusted. Again I had the starting motor wires tightened at the terminals of the starting switch. I am now having my car looked over "from stem to stern," and I expect it to emerge from the garage as good as new."

Goodyear Develops Large Plantation

20,000 Acres In Sumatra Being Planted With Young Rubber Trees

One of the many lessons that war conditions have brought forcibly to the attention of American manufacturers is that without control of raw material supply back to the source, in case of a disturbance in market and transportation conditions, business can expect to be greatly handicapped.

The rubber industry learned this lesson early in the war, when England established an embargo on crude rubber, and through her control of the Far Eastern rubber plantations was able to make it effective. In this way she helped to maintain her trade balance and insured the prevention of reshipment of rubber from neutral nations to the Central Powers.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, however, sensed the difficulties that lay ahead in the crude rubber world several years ago, and sent representatives to investigate rubber plantations in the Far East, with the idea of protecting its own rubber supply back to the tree through the establishment of its own plantations.

As a result of these investigations the company now owns a concession of 20,000 acres near Medan, Sumatra, where the problems of growing rubber for Goodyear's multitudinous needs are being worked out. At the time this tract was purchased about 2,000 acres were already producing rubber.

The plantation is divided into six divisions, each having its own manager. In addition to the one division which is now producing, several have been planted with young rubber trees, while still others are being cleared off preparatory to planting.

In former days, it required 250 coolies to plough three acres in a day, but Goodyear has introduced new methods, and by utilising a tractor twenty acres are now turned over in that time. While the land has been cleared off and prepared for planting, young rubber trees have been growing in the nursery beds, and are set out when from six months to a year old; 7,000,000 seeds have already been planted in these beds to grow the trees for the Goodyear plantation.

In the mean time the company has its rubber buyers in all parts of the world, ready to take advantage of every opportunity to secure good rubber.

The world's rubber production for this year is placed by conservative authorities at 250,000 tons, which is about double the production at the beginning of the war. About 60 per cent of this is used in the United States, Goodyear alone consuming 10 per cent of the world's supply.

CADILIAC IS GODFATHER TO YOUNG IOWA HOPEFUL

Dealer Kaar At Kewanee Uses Name Of Car To Name His Own Kaar

Cadillac is a good old name. It originally belonged to that hardy Frenchman who guided his handful of men through the wilderness to the spot where Detroit now stands. Later it became much more widely known as the name of a motor car.

It so happens that Harry Kaar is a member of the firm of Snyder and Kaar, who represent the Cadillac at Kewanee, Iowa. The name Cadillac evidently stands high in Mr. Kaar's estimation, for he will always have a Cadillac Kaar in his family.

The name of his baby son—old enough to be photographed on the running board of the Cadillac—is Joseph Cadillac Kaar.

First Aid Kit

1. Wrench for adjusting ignition interrupter points.
2. File for cleaning above points.
3. One set of ignition brushes. (In box, labelled.)
4. Several extra spark plugs, cleaned and adjusted ready to use.
5. Tow rope.
6. Half dozen valve plungers for inner tubes.
7. Three in one tire valve tool.
8. Tire pressure gauge.
9. Jack and handle. (Be sure about the handle.)
10. Squirt can full of oil.
11. Voltmeter or hydrometer for testing battery.
12. Box of assorted nuts.
13. Box of assorted cotter pins.
14. Box of assorted cap screws.
15. Box of assorted washers.
16. Spool of copper wire and one of soft iron wire.
17. Full set of electric light bulbs.
18. Bag of clean waste or rags.
19. Two blocks of wood 6 inches by 12 inches by 1 inch.
20. Full set of fuses—if fuses are used.
21. Folding pail.
22. Chain tool and several cross links.

The nuts, cap screws, washers and cotter pins of regular assortment and packed in boxes are carried by supply stores. These and several of the other articles may be packed in cigar box for stowing away.

Proper Repair Kit Dispels Troubles

While it is true that woman with a hairpin and a piece of string will fix almost anything under the sun, the autoist would better not trust to his wife's ingenuity but be a little better prepared for the emergencies of the road. It does not do any good to know what the matter is when the car balks unless one has the tools and material to do the necessary repair work.

Every new car is equipped with a pump, jack, monkey wrench, screw driver and a set of special wrenches to fit the parts of the car most likely to need adjusting. Some owners have no interest in these tools and lose most of them in a short time, so that when they are needed they are missing, while other owners add sufficient tools to equip a good sized machine shop.

A wise selection of tools for the car will provide everything at all likely to be needed on tour and yet capable of being packed in such a compact space that it does not become an annoyance through the room occupied nor weigh down the car. The special tools should be preserved with great care, because there is nothing else fills the bill quite so well. To these might be added some few tools and parts not needed often but when they are their absence is a source of delay and is temper provoking.

Recently I was asked to go about fifty miles into the country to bring in a machine which had refused to run and had been stored in a barn over night. I found that the interrupter points had become glazed so that no spark was being procured. A special file is manufactured for the particular purpose of cleaning off these points. As one of these was not in the car, it was necessary to disassemble the spark timer completely, take out the points and then find a flat piece of hard stone upon which the points could be cleaned. This did the work satisfactorily, but much time could have been saved if the interrupter point file had been carried in the car.

Likewise no wrench was available for adjusting the points and it was necessary to go to a nearby blacksmith shop and saw out a temporary wrench for the purpose.

Many an owner has had the experience of being caught out on the road by a storm and having to put on non-skid chains. How often have they found that though these chains were in good condition when leaving home and when they were put on, after running a while over rough roads at fair speed some of the links wore through and began to thrash against the mud guards. This is not only annoying but often does real damage to the guards. I have stopped several times to wire the loose ends to the side chains to stop the banging, and it certainly would be more satisfactory to carry a supply of links and a chain tool so that the broken ends could be removed and new links inserted.

Of course, the loose ends can be pried off with a screw driver and new links pounded fast with a hammer, but you will have to remove the chain to do it and it takes time, and much exasperation can be saved by using the proper tool.

A folding pail is very useful, especially when one has to go up very long hills and finds that the water in the radiator has boiled away. The cooling systems for automobile engines today are very efficient and it is only in exceptional cases that the water will boil out of the radiator, and that is just the reason why an occurrence of that sort is disastrous, because one is not expecting it and is not prepared for it.

In sandy country and on dirt roads I have often had occasion to jack up a wheel to change a tire and found that the jack would sink into the loose sand or dust instead of lifting the car. A block of wood an inch thick and about six inches wide and a foot long will be found a help under such circumstances. I have also borrowed a fence rail to jack up a car because some one had borrowed the jack from the car and neglected to return it. Even though tire trouble is not expected, it is well to make sure that there is a jack in the car and also a handle for the jack. The jack is more often found than the handle.

Working about an automobile is sure to add a lot of grease and grime to the hands, and possibly oil or grease upon parts of the car, so that it is well to carry a small bag of waste or rags. If the grease or dirt prove obstinate, a little gasolene drawn from the drain cock at the bottom of the carbureter will cut it and enable you to clean the hands fairly well.

It is a good idea to have a three in one or similar valve tool, with which it is possible to remove the valve plunger, cut threads in the valve stem so that the plunger may be properly seated and cut threads on the outside of the stem so that the cap will screw down tight. In some cases where the valve stem is battered in changing a tire air cannot be gotten into the tire if these threads are damaged.

Many persons object to carrying a tow rope for fear it will be taken as an admission that they have doubts of their ability to come home under their own power, but in addition to affording a connection to some other source of power a tow rope may be used to help a brother in distress and is superior to chains in very sandy or muddy places, when wrapped about the tire.

An extra set of electric light bulbs may save considerable trouble and annoyance, because the traffic policemen today will accept no excuse when one light is not burning.

If you do not take your wife's first aid kit—the shoestring and hairpin—you would better be provided with a spool of soft iron wire, the ordinary stovepipe wire. It is wonderful the number of little temporary repair jobs that may be done with its aid. Some drivers like to have a small hank of strong twine also.

There are many other things which might be added to the list of useful things to have along for emergency, all of which may be stowed in the tool box or under a seat. They may not be needed once a year—perhaps never—but like the insurance policy, when you do need it you want it pretty badly.

Helpful Hints For Motorists

Tight Fitting Parts

It is just as bad to have parts fit too tightly as it is to have them too loose. A bearing which is too tight will loosen rapidly and will pound while so doing. It is bad practise to have the bearings taken up merely by refitting the movable half. The whole bearing should be refitted, if the part is to give really good service. In some cars improper fitting of the rear main bearing will throw the clutch shaft out of aligment and cause endless trouble.

Driving In Evening

During hot weather a great many motorists do considerable driving in the evening, and, according to an authority, this will affect the storage battery more so than usual. He claims that this is because the lights, together with the starter, consume more current than is returned to the battery by the generator. Repeated drains of this sort will cause the battery to finally become discharged if it is not watched and total discharges should be avoided.

Driving Down Grade

In driving down steep grades various resistances may be utilised to keep the car under control. If the engine is kept running and the gears are in high there is only slight resistance. This may be increased by shifting into second speed, and further increased by shifting into first. When still further resistance is needed to maintain a check on the progress of the car and it is not desired to use the brakes the ignition may be shut off and the throttle closed. By opening the throttle the resistance is still further increased.

Improperly Mounted Rims

It is generally understood nowadays that whels which are out of alignment cause undue tire wear. Few owners, however, realise that rims which are loose or otherwise improperly mounted will have the same effect of causing excessively rapid tread wear. A loose rim generally makes its presence known by a clicking or squeaking sound. This is not always so for occasionally a small stone or some sand may get in between the rim and felloe so as to prevent noise. The rim appears to be tight, but in reality is running out of aligument and wearing out the tire.

About Self Starters

Although this is the age of self starters, motorists are prone to let their engine run idle to an unnecessary degree. Some economists approximate that each of more than 2,000,000 cars in the United States wastes an average of a pint of gasoline a week in this way. Figured even at 20 cents a gallon, this gasoline waste would amount to more than $2,600,000 a year.

Tracing Wire Trouble

Repair men will find the use of an old electric doorbell, wired as shown in illustration No 8, very handy in locating short circulits, ground wires, open circuits, blow fuses, worn out sockets, broken wires and other difficulties.

Bind the bell to a dry cell with tape or cord and wire in series, leaving the outside wires six or eight feet long. Secure a slip on the end of each of these wires and in making the test fasten these wires to the different parts of the wiring system of the car where trouble is suspected. If the bell rings, the wire is in good condition; if not, the trouble can be easily located.

Self-Starter Tip

When using the self-starter be sure that the spark retarded, as a back kick may wreck the mechanism. This is not necessary if the car is equipped with magneto, as the engine starts best when magneto spark is advanced.

Following Other Cars

When following other cars on a crowded country road watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly off the road if there is room so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

Don't Hide Number Plate

Be careful that the spare tire on the rear of the car does not hide part of the number plate, and that the plate is properly lighted at night. The police in many sections are enforcing the law very strictly and you will find that paying a fine is a very expensive way to learn of such mistakes.

Spare Tire Valve

Among the necessaries when touring should be a supply of tire valves and caps. A slight leak in the valve will cause as much delay as a blowout. A good valve is often hard to obtain when on the road and considerable annoyance can be avoided by carrying these accessories. A valve tap and die should also be added.

Batteries Need Care During Winter Months

"This is about the time of year when the motorist who is going to drive his car all winter begins to prepare for cold weather," says an expert.

"One of the first things he does is to put some kind of anti-freeze mixture in his radiator to prevent the water from freezing. Inasmuch as the electrolyte in automobile storage batteries consists of a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, a great many motorists get the false impression that an anti-freeze mixture of some sort put into the storage battery will protect it also from freezing.

"The only way to keep a battery from freezing when the thermometer is hovering around zero is to keep it fully charged. A fully charged battery will not freeze, but a battery that is in a discharged condition will freeze at about twenty degrees above zero.

"Nothing except pure distilled water should ever be put into a storage battery. So-called anti-freezing mixtures have a highly injurious chemical effect on the battery—usually damaging the plates beyond repair.

"The condition of the storage battery can generally be determined by testing the specific gravity of the electrolyte by means of a hydrometer. During the winter, these tests should be made at least once every two weeks and the reading should be between 1,250 and 1,300 at all times. If the specific gravity is lower than 1,250, run the motor at generating speed until the specific gravity rises to at least 1,275, or have the battery charged up at once by a competent battery service station.

"If the car is to be laid up for the winter, the battery should be stored where the temperature does not fall below 20 degrees above zero. However, taking the battery off and putting it in a warm place is not enough; it must be charged at least once a month, as a storage battery when not in actual use is constantly striving to discharge itself."

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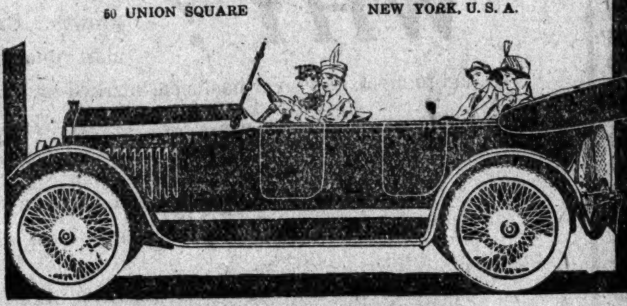

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OVERLAND STAMINA IS SHOWN IN BIG TEST

Country Club Shows Its Paces Over The Dixie Highway

In connection with a recent trip of inspection which he made over the Cincinnati to Chattanooga division of the Dixie Highway, V. D. L. Robinson, secretary of the Dixie Highway Association, pays a splendid tribute to the performance of the Overland Country Club, the official D. H. A. car.

In the counties of Laurel and Rockcastle, Kentucky, where the highway has not been complete, Mr. Robinson found it necessary to make several almost impassable detours along mountain trails. The Country Club, however, made the trip without mishap of any kind and with only one blowout, due to a worn tire being cut to pieces on the rocks.

The progress being made by the committee in raising $50,000 to be used with a like amount furnished by the State Highway Department of Kentucky for the removal of this last barrier of five miles between Rockcastle River and Livingstone indicates, it is said, that all financial arrangements for the completion of the road will have been made within thirty days.

"The mountain counties of Kentucky and Tennessee seem to have grasped the bigness of the Dixie Highway idea in a way which would put some of the valley communities to shame," said Mr. Robinson. "It sends a thrill through you to see miles of wonderfull well constructed road along easy grades and curves winding in and out through the mountains.

"In the uncompleted portions of the highway our Overland Country Club had to be as sure footed and as agile as the mountain goat. We would climb up one side of the mountain, only to drop down on the other side, travelling almost continuously on rocks, with an occasional variation of what seemed to be a perpetual mud hole. After a trip of that nature one wonders how it is possible to build the modern car so flexible and so thoroughly as to withstand such punishment, making a trip such as we did with a total garage repair expense of $1.

"However, the completion of the highway as now graded and laid out will make it possible for a car to not only make the trip without trouble, but on high gear practically the entire distance."

NO RETRENCHMENT BY STUDEBAKER CO

Constructing New Plants At South Bend And Branch Buildings Throughout Country

If the great world conflict, in which America is playing a role, should continue another year, two years, or longer, what will happen to the automobile industry? This is the question that has been asked of every one connected with the business since our entry into the war. Dire things have been predicted for the motor car manufacturer—conscription of plants by the Government, curtailed production because of a shortage of materials, falling off of sales due to war economy, lack of shipping facilities, etc.—and, of course, all of these things do loom large in the future. But as for America's fourth largest industry becoming pessimistic, read what just one big manufacturer is doing.

"As to the stability of Studebaker and our confidence in the future of the automobile industry, let me emphasise our position by saying that Studebaker is spending millions of dollars for the construction of new plants at South Bend and for the erection of modern, up to date branch buildings in various important sections of the country," says R. T. Hodgkins, Studebaker's general sales manager.

"For still further proof of our prosperity and faith in the future I might add that to date Studebaker has purchased $2,000,000 in Liberty bonds. Not only that, but Studebaker, through its big Canadian factories at Walkerville, Ont., purchased a million dollars' worth of the Dominion of Canada war bond issue.

"The new buildings at South Bend will cost approximately $2,000,000 when finished. I expected they will all be in full operation before winter sets in. This new construction work includes a modern machine shop of 129,600 square feet, a four-story dry kiln of 122,976 square feet—the largest and finest structure of its kind in the world, a forge shop of 138,880 square feet and a huge power house with a total of 9,605 square feet. All of these buildings are of reinforced concrete. Additions to our great plants in Detroit begun a year ago have now been completed and machinery already installed for their capacity operation.

"To facilitate the handling of our great volume of sales throughout the country we have found it necessary to build our own branch buildings at Portland, Ore.; Atlanta, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Des Moines, Ia."

How To Use Your Engine As An Effective Brake

"Few motorists realise what an efficient braking system they have in the gear box combined with the engine," says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart Automobile School. "A thoroughly reliable braking effect may be obtained which will gave the brake linings and may even save life in case the brakes fail.

"A ease comes to mind of a driver in Maine who took two ladies down a mile or more mountain road and killed both, as well as himself, at the bottom. The brakes had failed and he did not know what else to do but steer until death overtook him.

"However, such knowledge is more general now, the only difficulty being that people do not know what gears to use. Fortunately, the problem is a very simple one. If the clutch is engaged and the gears in a speed it is evident that there is a positive drive from the engine right through to the rear wheels. It must be equally evident if the car is running down hill and the clutch and gears engaged, the engine being dead, that the rear wheels will drive the engine. This requires work to be done and the effect on the wheels is to slow them down. It becomes, then, simply a question of choosing the gears which will cause the rear wheels to do the most work.

"It will readily be seen that this must be the low speed. On the direct drive, which is the high speed in a three speed gearset, the engine revolves to turn the drive shaft once. But on low gear the engine may revolve three or four times, depending on the size of the gears. If the drive is reversed the engine must revolve three or four times for every revolution of the shafts. As this gives three or four times the drag that would be given by the high gear it is evident that it should be used.

"This may not seem to be very hard work, but that is because we have not yet considered the reduction of gearing that takes place at the differential. This varies with different cars, but one may as well call it four to one, that is, the drive shaft turns four times to drive the differential and axles once. If we reverse this, the wheels turning once will drive the drive shaft four times. If the low gear is in mesh the engine will revolve four times for every turn of the drive shaft, making sixteen revolutions of the engine to one of the rear wheels. If high gear were used the engine would only turn over four times. By using the low gear we get four times the braking effect. If we have a four cylinder engine we have two times the braking effect. If we have a four cylinder engine we have two strokes of the pistons for each revolution making thirty-two strokes of the piston to each revolution of the rear wheels.

"The question arises as to whether suction or compression is used. Most people say compression, as they know how difficult it is to crank an engine over compression. But it is not difficult to spin an engine once it is started, as the release of compression helps the flywheel along. If in doubt try spinning an engine by hand with the compression cocks open and again with them closed. It will be found much harder if the cocks are closed. The condition of suction above the pistons is opposed by atmospheric pressure below the pistons, making a heavy resistance. This is not only reasonabie but may be readily tested out in practice.

"To try it out on a car choose a moderately steep hill and go down on long gear, clutch in and ignition off. Try varying the speed with the throttle. I will be found that the car slows down when throttle is closed and speeds up when throttle is opened.

"The practice of using the engine as a brake is advisable, especially on steep mountain roads. It insures safety, saves the brakes and cools the engine, which should be reason enough for doing it. The usual procedure is to use the foot brake for a while and then to change to the emergency brake. This relieves the brake linings, but does not cool the rims as the two brakes, internal and external, use the same drum.

Tips For Amateur Motorists

Be Sure To—

Have carburetors adjusted to use leanest mixture possible—a lean mixture avoids carbon deposits.

See that piston rings fit tight and cylinders hold compression well.

Stop all gasoline leakage. Form the habit of shutting off gasoline at the tank or feed pipe.

See that all bearings run freely and are well lubricated—friction consumes power and wastes gas.

Protect the radiator in cold weather—a cold engine is hard to start and is short in power.

Keep tires fully inflated—soft tires consume power.

Change gears rather than climb hills with wide open throttle—it saves car and gas.

Be Sure Not To—

Use gasoline for washing or cleaning—use kerosene to cut the grease.

Spill gasoline or let drip when filling—it is dangerous and wasteful.

Expose gasoline to air—it evaporates rapidly and is dangerous.

Allow engine to run when car is standing. Cars are fitted with self-starters and it is good for the battery to be used frequently.

Drive at excessive speed. Power consumption increases at a faster rate than speed

Use cars needlessly or aimlessly. By exercise of forethought a number of errands can be combined so that one trip to town or elsewhere will do.

Buick To Produce 9 Models Next Season

The Buick Motor company in addition to the model E 6-49, will turn out eight other models for 1918, details of which have just been announced.

These include model E 6-44, a 3-passenger roadster; model E6-45, a 5-passenger touring car with dull finish, black leather upholstery, buttonless cushions, a special one-man top, and a rain vision, ventilating type windshield; model E 6-46 and model E 6-47, which are upholstered in motor car cloth and have convertible stationary tops and 3-piece, storm-proof, ventilating type windshields.

Winter Clothes Costly, But Discreet Because of War

(Continued from Page 3)

a number of imported models and is a change from the almost inevitable all fur collar, giving an opportunity too for a splash of vivid, becoming color next the face if one wants it.

And apropos of that red, velvet there is a good deal of red velvet among the chic afternoon costumes. The result isn't so striking as it sounds.

Any red in velvet is softened as in no other material, and most of the season's reds are in themselves soft tones. Brick, mahogany, rust, wine and a number of shades, softened like the reds of old Oriental fabrics, which one lumps as old reds for want of subtle distinctions, are all liked for the velvet afternoon costume or frock, and there are some deep rose reds and a coral that is red rather than pink which are wonderfully lovely toned down by fur.

Yet when all is said black, very dark blue and browns lead the procession of velvet afternoon modes, with lovely greens and grays and purples and wine tones following after.

The popular browns run through innumerable shades, subtle tones of beige and taupe and reindeer and other grayed browns, stronger tobacco and maroon, deep tete de negre and African and seal, the mahogany that is as much red as brown. All these are beautiful in velvet and fur.

Amazing quantities of black velvet have been used and are being used. It is worn by every one from subdeb to grandmother and can be youthful or matronly, gay or severe, but is always handsome and becoming.

Many of the black velvet costumes and frocks show slight or pronounced touches of white. Possibly the white is used only in linings, after the fashion already described; but there may be an entire narrow underskirt of white, grudgingly revealed by a slashed skirt or draped tunic of the velvet.

Or a sweater vest or waistcoat of soft white wool may appear between the open coat fronts; or there may be a top of white silk or crepe to the little frock of black velvet, though the white section may be quite snuffed out by the accompanying long coat of the velvet; or a tunic blouse of white sheer stuff or white sating and lace with touches of black somewhere about it may be made up as an integral part of a two piece black velvet costume.

Waistcoats of cloth, satin and rich brocades are often introduced into the coats of handsome velvet costumes, and fur is usually in evidence, though not always in lavish quantity and not inevitably. Some of the very smartest of the French models have no fur at all, the role being left to the separate furs which are so luxuriously ample this season.

Fur and velvet made up together as materials rather than as material and trimming are featured in some of the handsome and costly suits and frocks. One rather extreme but enormously chic frock of black velvet is very straight and narrow, and its long skirt is tucked up just a little at the back for the sake of drapery line, though without hint of bustle effect.

Over the narrow robe falls a straight, loose, sleeveless overblouse or tunic of finest black karakul embroidered widely in gold about sides and back at a low waist line, but widely open in front from neck to hip line to show the girdled underrobe. A high stock collar of the karakul is more chic than comfortable, but the frock might easily have a more comfortable neck finish.

Most of the velvet afternoon frocks are much more simple than this—straight, soft, little affairs, draped a bit perhaps or with tunics, long of sleeve, narrow of shoulder, wide of waist, somewhat high of neck line and occasionally really high necked, with perhaps a little embroidery or fur or satin or some soft sheer white about the neck for trimming, but sometimes quite untrimmed.

They are delightful, these simple yet elegant frocks, and such frocks under handsome long, separate coats or worn with modish small furs are everywhere displayed in company with velvet two piece and three piece costumes as the smartest things for horse show or any social functions calling for afternoon toilette.

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Chandler Growing Despite Conditions

"The year 1917 has brought no slow-down in Chandler growth. On the other hand, in the face of the most unusual conditions which all industries have had to meet, the year has been marked by a very notable development of Chandler business," says James M. Dunlap, Sales Manager of the Chandler Motor Car Company, Cleveland, in a letter to The Star Garage Co., Shanghai.

"Times of stress are a test of strength.

"The stability of the Chandler Company and the high standing of the Chandler car with the American public have been splendidly demonstrated.

"Chandler sales during the first three quarters of the year, January 1 to September 30, showed an increase of forty-seven per cent over the same period last year. A remarkable increase when one considers the big business into which the Chandler car had earned its way in 1916.

"The Chandler has moved forward constantly ever since its introduction to the public four years ago last July. There has never been a time when the Chandler position was weakened even temporarily. There has never been a time when the Chandler position was not growing stronger and stronger.

"In 1916 the Chandler stepped out into a front rank position, recognised everywhere as a leader among medium-priced high-grade cars. And now this year that position has been still further fortified. More careful buying on the part of the public has served to strengthen the Chandler's position in the industry. The superior value of the car and the fairness of its prices have become more evident to more people.

"Some makes of cars have been using price advances and threatened price advances as a leverage by which to sustain demand this Fall. Whereupon we have endeavored to make clear to the public the very simple truth that marking up prices doesn't make cars better.

"The public likes to have facts, too. And a large part of the public is being guided by facts in its buying. Which is not only reflected in the present status of Chandler business but which assures the certainty of continued Chandler leadership."

* * *

Three Records Broken By Firestone Tires

It was a red letter day for Firestone tires, Friday, July twentieth, when three world's records were broken by motorcyclists riding machines equipped with Firestone tires.

On that day Roy Artley finished his three-flag run from Canada to Mexico in seventy-two hours and twenty-five minutes' actual time in the saddle, clipping eight hours and fifty minutes from the record held by "Cannonball" Baker. The trip was made from Blaine, Wash., on the Canadian border, to Tia Juana, on the Mexican border. A bad cut forced him to change the rear tire near Portland.

Mr. Artley declared his Firestone tires were largely responsible for his success. Here is what he said at the finish of the run: "I did not lose confidence in those tires for a minute. They had to stand cruel abuse, as some of the roads were the worst I have ever had to contend with. Every important record I have ever made has been on Firestone tires."

Two other records were broken the same day at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, Leslie Parkhurst, in a twenty-four hour run covered 1452¾ miles, beating the former record of 1382, which was also held by "Cannonball" Baker. The first 500 miles was run in seven hours and thirty-five minutes and the first thousand in seventeen hours and eight minutes.

Otto Walker, following him with a sidecar and passenger, covered 1158¾ miles in the twenty-four hours. Both machines rode on Firestone tires.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS AUTO INDUSTRY OFFER

Will Form Committee To Co-operate With Producers Of Motors And Parts

As a result of the recent conferences in Washington between the War Industries Board and the makers of automobiles, parts and accessories, the motor car makers were officially recognised by the Government officials, who requested that a committee be appointed to assist at Washington in co-ordinating the war needs of the Government with the vast production facilities of the industry whose leadership in standardisation and scientific manufacturing is evidenced by the quantity production of the modern passenger car and truck.

General satisfaction has been expressed at the outcome, which is the final result of offers by the makers, the first on March 8, when a definite offer was made to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government.

When the plan becomes operative, it is expected that great quantities of munitions will be made in many of the 455 automobile plants. Truck production will increase because of the need to assist the railroads in short haul business.

At the Washington conference Judge Lovett and his associates on the War Industries Board expressed to the automobile representatives their appreciation of the wide ramifications of the automobile industry with its 455 makers of automobiles, with a production of cars and trucks last year exceeding 1,800,000 vehicles; the 26,700 dealers and the 26,000 garages and machine shops selling and caring for them; the 1,080 makers of parts and accessories, and the fact that there were 4,242,000 motor vehicles registered in the various States on July 1.

Government officials freely admit that next to steel and ships the automobile industry is the mot important in the war. It embraces 980,000 workers, including many of the best engineers and mechanics trained in gas engine design and construction. The Government has felt that while many of the automobile plants have been producing munitions, more of them could be utilised, and the plan is to operate in the direction of working every automobile factory at top speed.

In the discussion of steel at the conference it developed that of an annual production of 4,2000,000 tons the automobile industry uses approximately 5 per cent., or 2,000,000 tons. Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has stated that the steel producing capacity will prove equal to the full demands of the war, and believes there will be ample steel for all needs.

President Charles Clifton of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and President C. W. Stiger of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, were authorised to appoint a committee. With all the varied interests working as a unit under the direction of the committee at Washington, which will co-operate with the War Industries Board, the new plans will effectually remove all uncertainty as to the future of the automobile industry.

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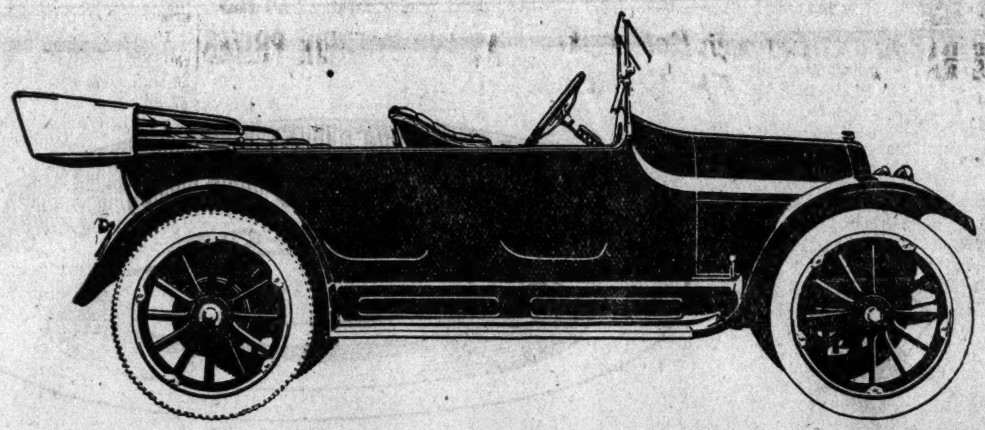

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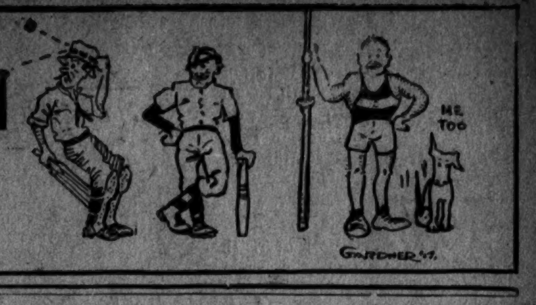
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917



RECS. ARE VICTORS OVER CLUB, 2 TO 0

Senior Organisation Is Defeated In First Clash Of The Season

GAME RATHER FEATURELESS

Football Club's Second String Also Is Whitewashed By St. Xavier's

The "Recs" were the visitors on the S.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon and the meeting was the first of the season between these two Clubs.

The Recs won by two clear goals and on the whole they deserved it; but the Club surely deserved to score on several occasions and in the bargain Clifford missed a penalty.

The S.R.C. won the toss and Macdonald kicked off for the Club. Remedios had to do some work in the first few minutes and the Club had considerably more of the play than the visitors. Sofoulis once worked very well for an opening and deserved to score but he shot wide when in a good position. Brandt was frequently pulled up for offside and once completely prevented young Sofoulis from scoring by this breach of the rules. When the game was ten minutes old Quincey in endeavoring to clear, accidentally—it appeared so from the line—handled the ball and Mr. Quayle meted out the full punishment. Clifford took the kick but Remedios saved and from the rebound Clifford again missed.

A few minutes later Remedios saved a hot drive from Clifford and at the other end Cooke was just wide with a long shot. Brandt also had a gift opening but shot outside. Much midfield play ensued and then from a pretty piece of work by Sofoulis. White shot at an oblique angle and the ball travelled like a rocket clean into the net.

Half time arrived with the Recs leading by this goal and in the second half both goals underwent many narrow escapes till quite five minutes from time, when Cooke placed an excellent corner kick and Brandt's head did the needful. This was all the scoring.

The Recs were well represented by Remedios, Smith, Wigton, Brandt and Sofoulis while the Club was well served by Tonkin, Isherwood, Loomis and Clifford. Macdonald shaped very well and so did Craigie-Ross.

The game was barren of features. Mr. Quayle refereed admirably.

S.F.C. v. St. Xavier's

The game between the St. Xavier's second string and the junior combination of the Football Club ended in a decisive victory for the College boys by 6 goals to nil.

The opening half was fairly even and when the whistle called for lemons the Xavier combination was leading by two goals. In the second venture superior combination on the part of the boys told its tale, and four more goals were added in rapid succession for St. Xavier's.

Socony Defeats Willows

The Socony F. C. played the Willows F. C. this afternoon at Hongkew Recreation Ground, the game ending in a victory to Socony by 2 goals to nil.

Willows won the toss and started play with a strong wind and sun in their favor. Notwithstanding this, the ball was kept most of the time in Willows territory, no doubt due to Socony's half and full backs not giving the opponent's forwards any chance to bring the ball down the field. Dozens of opportunities were given to the Socony forwards to score but through erratic passing and generally because of crowding there was no scoring. This kept up until the whistle blew for half time.

After the interval, when the teams changed sides, matters were a good deal altered. Socony now had the wind with them and seemed to work together somewhat better. The first goal was scored through a fine center shot from Wilson at outside right which landed only a few feet from the goal. Passos had only to touch it and it rolled into the corner of the net, giving their goalie no earthly chance to save.

Mears notched the second goal for Socony just about a minute before the call of time. The Willow's defense was on the whole good, their full backs being their mainstay. Their forwards, although fast, could not get working together and each time they managed to obtain the ball to start a run down the field invariably lost it to one of the Socony half backs. For the Socony team,

(Continued on Page 2)

"Do Your All"

By Domino

If you want to beat the German—
and he wants some beating, too—
You've got to bundle in and give a
hand;
The time has passed for talking,
you've just got to "Up" and "Do,"
To save and guarantee your native
land,
It's "Business as usual," it's "Each
one does his bit,"
And that's the way we answer to the
call——
That's wrong, it's not "As usual" "That
bit" has not much "Hit,"
You've got to fight and save and do
your ALL.

• • •

Yes, you've got to fight or save,
and to give up lots you need,
You've got to stand behind your men
with cash,
Or else your country's broken, and
you're just a broken reed,
And you'll feel a conqueror's heel—
a victor's lash.
You're sitting in an armchair, and you
get your drink and grub,
And all the time you're riding for a
fall!
Your brothers sit in Trenches, and
their food—well, there's the rub—
So fight and save, and do your VERY
ALL.

• • •

On Boxing Night a new set of war films will be exhibited at the Olympic Theater. Some of us, who have been fortunate enough to see the pictures in advance, can join together and tell those who won't and ought to see them, that they are some of the best ever thrown upon the screen. The Battle of Arras, The King's visit to the Grand Fleet, etc., etc., are really all excellent and then those Tanks are marvellous. All the print in the world could not do them justice. They just get there every time.

• • •

But pictures are not all. There will be a variety entertainment and some first class talent has been collared. Two artists will make a very welcome reappearance. There is Mrs. Gilbert. I doubt if any dancer has ever met with greater appreciation here than this graceful Australian lady. She dances to the very best Scottish tunes and is tip-top.

Then there is Mrs. Godby. I heard her sing some months ago and if you won't take my word I have also been told by good people from Tientsin that she is just Number 1. Well, hear her sing Tosti's "Good-Bye" and she will win hands down.

Bagdon is an Irishman and dances. What Irishman doesn't dance? But he is extra special and beside dancing, fiddles about on the harp. He is always worth seeing.

Mena Silas has got hold of a piano, and he intends to knock it about. I fancy he will be an absolute knock-out. But you all know Silas so "Nuf Sed."

By the way the whole show is being fathered by S.J.D. That surely is guarantee enough for the excellence of it. Since the war began, S.J.D., has been out to gather dollars for war funds. I wonder how many he has garnered! What with the A.D.C., and with the films he has done enough to make many a family smile and certainly many a Tommy happy.

Shanghai Academy Wins Football Title

Defeats Wayland Academy, Yates College And Ming Jang School

The Academy department of the Shanghai Baptist College won the second annual inter-academy competition in football and basketball held Friday and yesterday on its grounds. The Wayland Academy of Hangchow, Yates College of Soochow and the Ming Jang School of Shanghai were the other competitors.

In the final basketball game Friday afternoon between Shanghai and Wayland, the Shanghai team walked away with the game by a score of 19-2. The Hangchow students were much out of practice. The game was refereed by Mr. R. M. White.

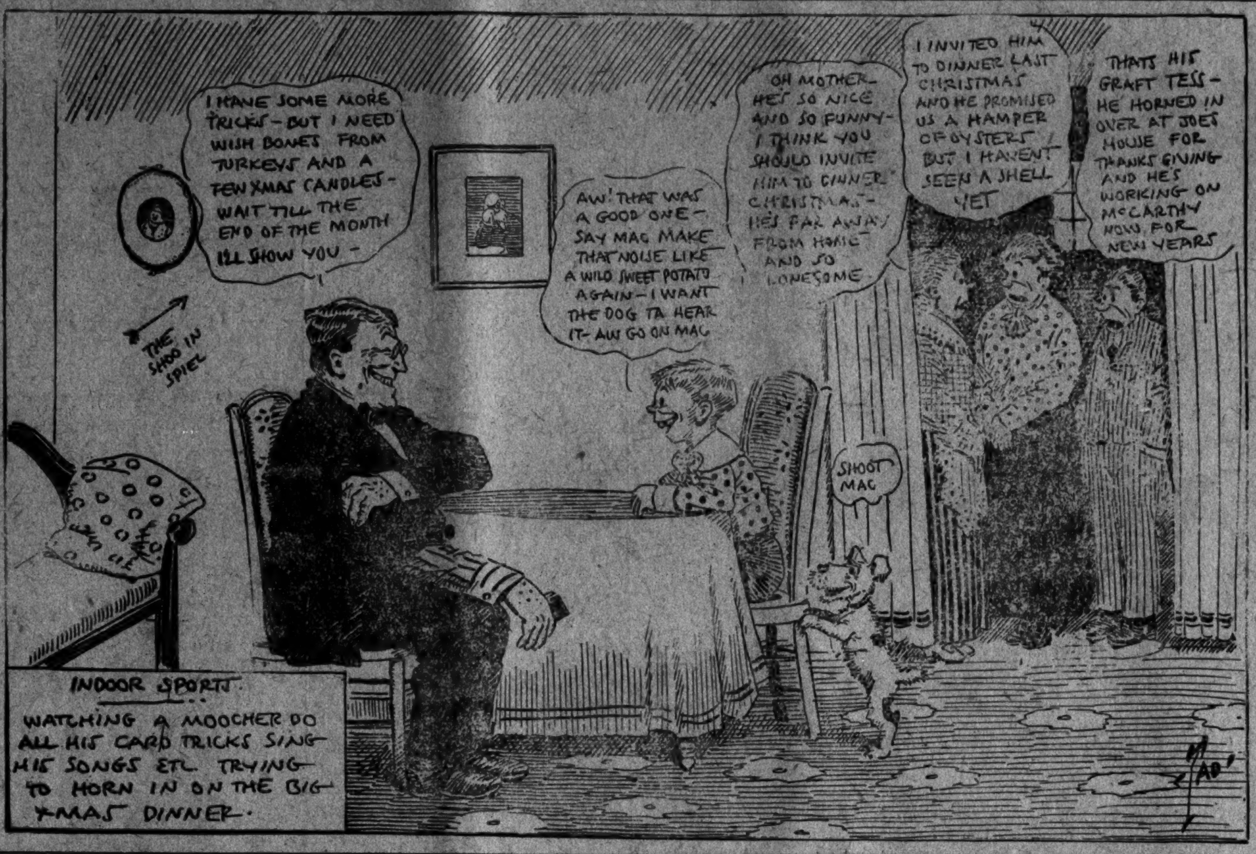
The Shanghai Baptists outweighed Yates in the final football game yesterday morning and chalked up 10-0 in their favor. The Soochow boys fought a good and clean battle. Mr. White also acted in this game.

In the preliminary football games Yates defeated Ming Jang with a score of 3-1 and Shanghai defeated Wayland, 4-0.

The Alumni Association of Ming Jang school played a team composed of all Shanghai Baptist College players on the Baptist College grounds yesterday afternoon, the College men winning 10 to 0.

The winners played well together though it was their first game. A good crowd saw the contest.

INDOOR SPORTS ❦ ❦ ❦ By Tad


I HAVE SOME MORE TRICKS—BUT I NEED WISH BONES FROM TURKEYS AND A FEW XMAS CANDLES—WAIT TILL THE END OF THE MONTH I'LL SHOW YOU—
THE SHOO IN SPIEL
AW! THAT WAS A GOOD ONE—SAY MAC MAKE THAT NOISE LIKE A WILD SWEET POTATO AGAIN—I WANT THE DOG TA HEAR IT—AW GO ON MAC
OH MOTHER—HE'S SO NICE AND SO FUNNY—I THINK YOU SHOULD INVITE HIM TO DINNER CHRISTMAS—HE'S FAR AWAY FROM HOME AND SO LONESOME
I INVITED HIM TO DINNER LAST CHRISTMAS AND HE PROMISED US A HAMPER OF OYSTERS BUT I HAVEN'T SEEN A SHELL YET
THAT'S HIS GRAFT TESS—HE HORNED IN OVER AT JOE'S HOUSE FOR THANKSGIVING AND HE'S WORKING ON McCARTHY NOW FOR NEW YEARS
SHOOT MAC
INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING A MOOCHER DO ALL HIS CARD TRICKS SING HIS SONGS ETC. TRYING TO HORN IN ON THE BIG XMAS DINNER.
TAD

NAVY SUBMERGED UNDER BIG SCORE

Walloped 40 To 0 By American Athletic Club Footballers In Second Game

The Navy ought to have used a smoke screen or devised some method of sub-terrestrial attack, or something, when it came out to engage the American Athletic Club football squadron yesterday. Failing to do this the jackies were torpedoed, walloped and sunk by the landgoing dreadnaughts of the A. A. C., though they kept on battling even after the main-tops were submerged beneath a 40 to 0 score.

It was principally a case of too much beef, speed and trickery for the sailors and though the latter showed stronger on both attack and defense than in the Turkey Day defeat, Capt. Tinkham's huskies appeared to have had a corresponding improvement for the occasion.

It looked like a point-a-minute pile-up for the Shanghai eleven from the jump. Bradley kicked off and the Navy immediately lost the leather on a fumble. Merrill made 15 yards around on the right side of the line and on the second play Rodger resumed his Thanksgiving Day gallop and shot around left end for a touchdown, after about one minute and an incalculable fraction of play. The kick-out for the try at goal went awry and so Shanghai got even by immediately putting over another touchdown. Gold missed goal and that was all the scoring for that quarter.

In the next section Shanghai worked their way up to the sailors' one yard line and ran up against the well-known stone wall for three plays, finally losing the ball when somebody fumbled and Rodger, recovering, was thrown for a ten yard loss. Selby booted a high one down the field and it seemed out of danger, but Gold took the catch and scampered through the field forty yards and over the line. He missed the bars again on the kick. Evidently riled at this and just to show the crowd that he had a kick in his boot toe he let drive from the field a few minutes later and sent a nifty twenty-yard drop between the uprights, making the score 21 to vacancy. Rodger broke loose in the same quarter and ran most of the length of the field and when he was tackled near the line a teammate tried to relay the ball across, but was caught at it and called back.

The sailors' best quarter was the third when they opened up an aerial attack that had the landlubbers fooled for a time. Luna made first down twice on forward passes and Mack added another. But they couldn't register and Gardner scored another touchdown through the line before the whistle blew.

Gold missed a second trial at a drop in the last frame and then our old baseball friend, Cy Wilhoit, playing a stellar game at end, circled around and placed the ball in the shadow of the posts. Gold made the last touchdown in the last moments of play and succeeded in kicking his own goal to bring the score up to an even 40.

For the sailors Luna, Selby and Mack did some spectacular tackling, while Budell, Wilhoit, Kulp and Gold shone in the same department for the winners.

A fair crowd braved the chill to watch the game.

The teams were:

Shanghai—Bradley, center; Ashley, Bristow, Roberts, guards; Kulp and Tinkham, tackles; Wilhoit and Budell, ends; Gold, quarter; Rodger and Merrill, halves; Gardner, full.

Sailors—Draper, center; Taylor and Rasburn, guards; Stevenson and Holdness, tackles; Luna and Mack, ends; Williams, quarter; Selby and Fitzgerald, halves; Garza, full.

Referee—Mr. Sanford. Umpire—Mr. Gott. Head Linesman—Mr Mead.

News Of The Day

As Cabled By a Well-Known Press Agency

(An over-worked and much be-straffed Manager submits the following excuse for some of his shortcomings).

LLOYD GEORGE house speaking yesterafternoon
Said quote agree peace cannot come too soon
But must be peace not merely uppatched truce
Some think Kerensky playing fastandloose
Unthink myself unknow but know no use
Proposing peace before whole German nation
Ready pronounce unstammer reparation
Till Prussian eagle learned say word by rote
Terriblest war continues stop unquote
HAIG 30/10 advanced on widest front
Attained objectives everywhere chief brunt
Borne welsh canadians scottish troops all gains
Consolidated spite severest rains
Prisonered some two thousand took ten guns
Stop LEICESTER laborer's wife produced three sons
TAXICAB ownerdrivers promise strike
December if unsooner men unlike
Homesecretary caves sixpence suggestion
Stop house tomorrow Irishleaders question
Will answered duke sinnfeiner swallowed nail
Through feeding forcibly kilmainham jail
Strong comment thereanent in daily mail
LEARN most authoritative source today
Lordderby unthinks war outlast may
LORDRHONDDA speaking swansea outlined scheme
Milksaving winter unallowing cream
Said quote no reason bacon meat so dear
Take strongest measures punish profiteer
Worst of all criminals was warexploiter
Unquote lead heavy rubber lively

REUTER.

LIVE cable noted quote we forgive and bless
MANAGER REUTER'S unquote

CHINA PRESS.

Billiard Championship

Mr. H. S. Smyth defeated Mr. G. M. P. Remedios, 600 points to 529, in the semi-final of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship, played at the American Club Friday night. Mr. Smyth took a good lead in his first hundred and played consistently throughout. His high break was 36, his opponent's highest being 29.

Mr. C. W. Porter and Mr. Gordon Morriss are to play the other match in the semi-final.

Hockey

Harlequins v. Portuguese

This league game was played off at the Race Course yesterday afternoon and after a most exciting game resulted in a victory for the Harlequins to the tune of 7 goals to 5.

At half time the score was 5-1 in favor of the winners.

A feature of the match was the plucky fight put up by the losers in the second half when they scored 4 goals to their opponents' 2, but try as they would they were unable to make up for the big lead taken by their opponents in the opening half.

For the winners Bertenshaw scored 3 gaols, MacMeekin 2 and Ellis 2, while for the losers Encarnacao was responsible for 4 goals and Canavaro 1.

Mr. Fairburn very ably refereed the game.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 38.0 and the minimum 30.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.5 and 38.

COLLEGE ELEVENS IN FINAL GAMES

Pennsylvania And Tufts Furnish Upsets By Defeating Michigan And Dartmouth

(Results Nov. 17)

West Point 50, Lebanon Valley 0.
Annapolis 80, Villanova 3.
Pennsylvania 16, Michigan 0.
Fordham 27, Cornell 6.
Wesleyan 6, Columbus 0.
N. Y. University 6, Stevens 6.
Rutgers 27, League Island Marines 0.
Syracuse 27, Colgate 7.
Brown 19, Colby 7.
Pittsburgh 27, Carnegie Tech 0.
Penn State 57, Maryland State 0.
Lehigh 34, Pennsylvania M. I. 6.
Lafayette 42, Albright 0.
Yale 1921 14, Harvard 1921 0.
Tufts 27, Dartmouth 0.
West Virginia 7, Wash. and Jeff. 0.
Williams 20, Amherst 0.
Swarthmore 27, Delaware 0.
Rochester 9, Hobart 8.
Gettysburg 6, Buchnell 6.
Georgia Tech 98, Carlisle 0.
N. H. State 27, Worcester P. I. 0.
Alabama 27, Kentucky State 0.
Haverford 0, Johns Hopkins 0.
Ursinus 31, F. and M. 0.
Allegheny 21, Westminster 0.
Princeton inf'ls 41, Wissahickon 0.
Newport N. R. 14, Harvard Inf'ls. 0.
Yale informals 7, Trinity 0.
Camp Dix 19, Camp Devens 0.
Boston 31, Middlebury 6.
N. Carolina A. & E. 7, Virginia P.I. 0.
Clemson 55, Florida 7.
Ohio State 13, Illinois 0.
Minnesota 33, Chicago 0.
Notre Dame 23, Michigan A. C. 0.
Purdue 28, Wabash 0.
Indiana 35, De Pauw 0.
Northwestern 25, Iowa 14.
Detroit 35, Kalamazoo Normal 6.
Denison 14, Wesleyan 0.
W. Va Wesleyan 27, Marietta 0.
Kenyon 13, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Miami 0, Wooster 0.
Camp Sherman 13, Camp Sheridan 0.
Utah A. C. 3, Colorado 0.
Creighton 19, Haskell 0.
Nebraska 13, Kansas 0.
Missouri 19, Washington 3.
Colorado 7, Colorado A. C. 0.
Denver 51, Colorado S. of M. 0.
Alma 25, Kalamazoo 14.
Washington State 28, Montana 0.
Washington 0. Oregon A. C. 0.
Oregon 21, California 0.
Heidelberg 19, Western Reserve 0.
Auburn 31, Vanderbilt 7.

Boston, November 19.—Under ordinary conditions today would find the big college football teams of the United States preparing for the final games of their season with only a few exceptions. This year, owing to the war conditions, things are changed and several of the big colleges have already completed their schedules, while others are preparing to

(Continued on Page 3)

BENBOW ROWE ON BORNITE WINNER

Capital Hunt Involving Considerable Grief, Little Dust And Much Water

E. TOEG SECOND ON CARD

J. Johnstone, H. S. Lindsey, E. B. Rose And W. B. Billinghurst Close Up

By Johnnie Walker

From the following ad in the North China Daily News:

"WANTED: A life-saving vest, or belt. Please reply, stating pattern and price to Box 947"—

From the above, we say, it is surmised that Mr. Johnstone is preparing for the next Pagoda country 'Unt.

The bit of cold, frost and high winds of the last few days promised to make yesterday's 'Unt a dusty and chilly affair, but a little snow fell on Friday night which abated the dust nuisance considerably, making the going in fact quite good.

But it was a very cold lot of young fellows that went away from the Middling Tree at 3 p.m.

The foxes were that Celestial Constellation commonly known as the Heavenly Twins and from the route they took they had evidently made up their minds to thin out the Christian world before its Great Festival. For the benefit of those who are not versed in the country the following route is given, which can be followed from the maps at the Race Club:

Middling Tree platform, Forth, Rubicon Wade (near Siccawei Creek), Faith, Hope and Charity, The Twins (not Heavenly, but otherwise), O'Neill's Leg, Mrs. Soyka, Obstruction wade, Stone Bridge, across Hungjao Road, Old Crow Creek, Number 7 Bridge, Number 2 Joss House Creek line, Moleskin wade, then diagonally across platforms to B. M. H., west of Long Village, Rubicon Creek (near Soochow Creek), Rubicon Road, Barrier Creek, Drop and Crawl, Westward Ho, Handicap Jumps, Double platform. Finish at Marah ("The Waters of Bitterness.")

Nice, Black, Slimy Mud

At 3.03 p.m., before the young fellows had time to warm their feet up, they arrived at the first big jump, to wit, Forth. For some distance in front of this jump the Chinese had been fertilising the fields with that nice, black, slimy mud that makes such a fine chop on one's clothes if you fall on it. The consequence was they came up to that jump very slowly and made bad jumping. Strangely enough it was the old birds who made the best show, the Senior Consul, the Master and Mr. Gulland jumping clean, the remainder any how, whilst Mr. Hickling jumped in.

Several new men are hunting this year and the sooner they learn not to stand broadside-on after a refusal, the better for them and those behind them.

After this through Corinth and on to the Rubicon Creek wade, fortunately at low tide—for water was very cold yesterday—and then on to the soft, powdery, distressing high ground adjoining Siccawei Creek, where those three jumps, Hope, Faith and Charity each dismounted their quota. In fact, these jumps are not jumps this year. They're just rotten nothings and ponies and riders don't know what to make of them.

After this the trail led between a country residence and a creek by a narrow passage, the landed proprietor of which was out for a bit of fun, for he had blocked up the passage with bamboos and hung out the week's washing thereon. And a week's Chinese washing is quite enough to turn the heart of the stoutest pony.

A Cause of Much Dishonesty

Followed O'Neill's Leg, which has never been honestly jumped yet, and if there's any way around it the foxes would be well advised to take it for the 'Unt does not like this chasm and just WON'T go at it. Mrs. Soyka was safely crawled, whilst at Obstruction wade the Chinese, probably remembering a castigation last season, for once left a clear route. Then came a stretch of uninteresting country with a check to Miss Johnstone's line, the trail finally running into green paper at the Stone Bridge onto Hungjao Road. The run from here to Number 7 Bridge offered no incident. There was more green at Number 7, which, in a long run like this, gave a rest to man and beast. All over, the word go being given, the leaders were off like scalded cats down Number 2 Joss House Creek line, the jumps on which are very big this year, and practically each jump was filled to overflowing with casualties. And they made a bad crossing also of Moleskin wade.

This was practically the beginning of the run-in and everybody got busy and away they went, hell-for-leather, over a series of jumps unnamed on the high ground to a platform, then diagonally to a new B. M. H. west of Long Village. Here was untold grief. The foxes say the B. M. H. was quite a good one. Some hounds agree, but others who got bogged and ducked, notably Messrs. Neil, Schoch and Martin Little, swear the Chinese had cut a big hole right on the foxes' trail, of which they got the full benefit.

Crossing the Rubicon near Soochow Creek is always a bit of a terror, made more so yesterday by the amount of boat traffic, and several hardy souls here delighted the denizens of Long Village by disappearing under the water.

After crossing Rubicon Road most men were in well known country and the pace grew hotter than ever.

Bornite, going strong, seemed to have lost his chance on Westward Ho line by having to come back practically the whole length of the line to take a chasm jump. Fortunately for him there were a great many refusals here, enabling him to show what a grand pony he is—by no means a has-been yet.

Scenes At The Finish

The finishing jump was Marah, ten foot wide, a footpath on the take-off side and bearing away from home—for this one reason perhaps not ideal for a finishing jump.

A big crowd of people turned out and waited, shivering in the cauld, cauld blast, for the thrills the jump promised. The foxes got in about 3.30 and had a pretty busy time clearing away the blue-coated district gentry.

To while away the time one green gentleman on a pink pony kept galloping at the last jump without the slightest intention of taking it, until the foxes threw clumps of earth at him and shooed him away. Then a sportsman of a mafoo had a go at and cleared it right enough, cheering the spectators with promise to come by taking a cropper.

Then the 'Unt came into sight, two chestnuts leading, well ahead of the rest of the field and going very fast. They came neck and neck to the Double platforms when experience told and Mr. Rowe on Bornite came away with a rush, jumping Marah with feet to spare and thereby qualifying Bornite for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Mr. Edmund Toeg, who was second, will win a hunt yet but needed cobbler's wax over the last jump, for he was practically out of the saddle, but did not fall off till through the flags.

A little pause and then the main body came in, headed by Mr. Johnstone with Mr. Lindsey as heavyweight, Mr. Rose and Dr. Billinghurst completing the card.

Star Performers at the Finish

The fact that the take-off was from a footpath seemed to make the ponies take off too soon and to land short, for many of them dropped their hind legs, and many after getting over came down and dropped their riders.

Mr. Fash had hard luck and his pony drew the claret from the hardest spot of his anatomy.

Mr. Brooke fell on his nose and drew the claret from his Oss Cossigis, but was consoled with some good old brandy.

Mr. Harry Morriss looped-the-loop, his being a case of "laugh and the world laughs with you."

Mr. Blix very gallantly did homage to his gracious lady by saluting the earth at her very feet.

Falls were many and frequent, but the above were the star performers.

There was one other gentleman who must not be omitted, who refused several times and made a beastly nuisance of himself and should have had clods of earth thrown at him to get him out of the way. Apparently he knew no better, but will be wiser after reading these lines.

The run was about eleven miles and by common consent was voted a most capital outing.

The card read:

1. Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe on Bornite.
2. Mr. E. Toeg on Sir Lamerock.
3. Mr. J. Johnstone on Border Minstrel.
4. (H. W.) Mr. H. S. Lindsey on Archibald.
5. Mr. E. B. Rose on The Boy.
6. Mr. W. B. Billinghurst on Torrington.

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiard League

Last Week's Results

Customs Club	
J. E. Grant	300
G. B. Stormes,	284
T. Mellows,	247
H. McFarland	193
G. E. Sherman,	154
	1178

Thirty Club	
E. Fasting	251
E. D. Bush	300
H. Ollerdessen	300
T. Hadley	300
A. Ollerdessen	300
	1451

Powhattan Club	
C. S. Peacock,	263
H. S. Smyth,	300
H. E. Brewer,	300
H. Langley,	298
R. Bailey,	162
	1323

Lusitano Club	
G. M. P. Remedios	300
J. V. Jensen	294
C. M. P. Remedios	278
J. M. C. Lopes	300
E. Leitao,	300
	1472

M. E. Institute v.	
G. M. Boyes	293
J. E. Wilson	300
Thos. Spring	174
W. S Campbell	300
G. S. Anderson	300
(G. M. Boyes 54 break)	1367

S. M. Police	
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	300
A. Mackintosh	261
C. Dewing	300
C. J. Bull	267
E. L. Todd	262
	1390

Municipal Club v.	
J. H. Tait	194
A. de Kryger,	217
G. McDonald	138
F. George	274
P. Ryan	201
	1024

Masonic Club	
H. E. Gibson,	300
Paul Kohn,	300
C. Matthews,	300
F. Jones,	300
S. Green,	300
	1500

College Elevens In Final Games

(Continued from Page 1)

lengthen theirs by playing games with some of the army cantonments.

Harvard is a notable example of the big eastern universities which have concluded their season. The Crimson played the Newport Naval Reserves at Newport, R. I., Saturday in their final game and they lost by a score of 14 to 0. Considering the stars which Captain Black has to draw from at Newport and the added fact that the team is coached by Dr. W. T. Bull of Yale, while Harvard has been developed from inexperienced varsity players and has had a very limited coaching staff, this defeat was nothing which the Crimson should take seriously. The season was carried out for the purpose of aiding the war and from this point of view it has been a tremendous success.

There were two big upsets in the East last Saturday, in fact it has been many a day when two such surprises have occurred on the same day. This has been a peculiar season in football circles and upsets are rather expected by close followers of the game. The most important of the two upsets was the victory scored by the University of Pennsylvania over the University of Michigan by a score of 16 to 0. Before the game, the Wolverines were decided favorites to win, as they had won all their games, including one-sided victories over the University of Nebraska, the Missouri Valley Conference champions, and Cornell University. In fact it was generally believed that Coach F. H. Yost had developed a more than average Michigan eleven at Ann Arbor. Pennsylvania is regarded as one of the strong teams of the East this fall, but nowhere near strong enough to win from the westerners, and yet this is just what they did. The Red and Blue showed some fine football and will now go into its game with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day a very one-sided favorite to win by a good margin.

The other eastern upset was the 27 to 0 victory scored by Tufts over Darmouth. Tufts played the open style of game to great advantage, scoring three touchdowns by the use of the forward pass. Dartmouth used the line-plunging style of play, and with one exception did not threaten Tufts' goal line. The only time Dartmouth came near scoring was when C. Holbrook carried the ball over the Tufts' line only to fumble and have the ball recovered by Captain Drummy of Tufts. Dartmouth will have to improve a whole lot before the Brown game if the Green is going to win.

Syracuse gave another exhibition of high-grade football by defeating Colgate 27 to 7. The Orange is just now going in fine form, and is one of the strongest teams in the East this fall. Pittsburgh continues its unbroken string of victories by defeating Carnegie Tech 27 to 0. Pittsburgh was not forced very hard and scored a touchdown in every period. Wesleyan and Columbia had a battle royal, and a superiority in the art of kicking field goals gave the former the victory by a score of 6 to 0. Brown met Colby and found the Maine college a real opponent, the Brunonians winning by a score of 19 to 6.

Harvard and Yale met in their freshman championship series and the Elis won by a score of 14 to 0. The result was hardly as one-sided as the score would seem to indicate, Harvard having more than one chance to cross Yale's goal line and losing out through fumbles. Both teams played hard football and the Blue owes its victory largely to the individual work of Acosta, captain and center, and Lay, left halfback. These two players stood out prominently on the field of play.

The two United States academies won their games and Annapolis closed its season with a whirlwind attack on Villanova, winning by a score of 80 to 3 and bringing its season's total of points scored up to 442. The Midshipmen had a very powerful eleven this fall and it is to be regretted that they will not have a chance to meet West Point. West Point won from Lebanon Valley by a score of 50 to 0, Oliphant scoring 32 of the points.

A game which attracted much attention from the alumni of the two colleges interested was between Williams and Amherst and the former won by a score of 20 to 0. This gave Williams an unbroken string of victories for the fall.

A United States army intercantonment game which furnished some interesting football was played at Braves Field, Boston, between Camp Devens and Camp Dix and won by the latter, 19 to 0. Camp Dix is made up of a number of former college stars and is one of the strongest elevens in either branch of the United States war service.

Recs. Are Victors Over Club, 2 To 0

(Continued from Page 1)

though the forwards did a lot of work, they lacked combination. Mears and Passos worked hard and Sanft, though a good tackler, would improve the forward line if he dribbled less. Harvey and Maher were hard to pass as half backs and Oliveras and Stellingwerff at full back were always safe.

Today's Football

The Nanyang College football team will meet the Nanyang Mining and Engineering College eleven on the former's grounds at 3 p.m. today. Mr. A. H. Leslie will referee.

JAPAN MARATHON RIVALS BASEBALL

Long Distance Races Taken Up As New National Sport In Nippon

SET WORLD'S RECORD

Hashimoto Won Eastern Olympiad, Setting New Mark—M.P. A Marathoner

Tokio, December 2.—Toward the close of the year the question arises as to what has been the most popular sport and as to who has created the greatest athletic sensation during the year. For Japan the answer is baseball; no one can deny that the American game is the most popular outdoor game in the Empire, but there is another sport which is said to be more promising as a popular pastime for the near future and which is gaining the popular assent of the Japanese public. The sport is none other than the gruelling exercise of Marathon running.

Anyone who walks along the streets of Tokio will see almost every morning and evening, sometimes even at night, groups of young boys clad in athletic suits running on the streets. They are not necessarily college students or the pupils of the middle schools. Quite to the contrary, most of them are milkboys, newspaper carriers, messenger boys or shop apprentices. Their ambition is to win the Marathon race which their employers conduct on Sunday afternoons or on the national holidays. But their dream is to win at sometime in the future the trophy which the Athletic Association of Japan gives to the national champions such as Kanaguri, Hashimoto, Kato and Akiha.

Popular in 5 Years

It was about ten years ago that the word Marathon was first introduced to the Japanese people. In those days Kanaguri, who was a student of the Tokio Higher Normal School, was the greatest exponent of the sport. Astonishment on the part of native athletes was naturally great when it was announced by the Athletic Association officials that this young student had broken the world record and had made the distance of 25 miles in 2 hours and 17 minutes. It was made public later, however, that there was some mistake in surveying the distance. Kanaguri, who was brave enough to take part in the Stockholm Olympic in 1912, was badly beaten by the South African champion.

But it was only the beginning. In less than five years which followed Kanaguri's defeat at Stockholm, Marathon running has become one of the most flourishing outdoor sports in Japan.

Kanaguri, with his experiences abroad, was really an ideal coach for the youngsters who began to study long-distance running. Under his systematic training a number of new athletes appeared. At the end of the summer, last year, when the national contest on track and field was held at Shibaura, Tokio, Kato, Doshisha's favorite long-distance man, easily defeated Kanaguri on the 10 mile modified Marathon. Two months later, however, Kato was no more the national champion.

Hashimoto, who was just a country lad, having had no education of higher grade, and unknown to the sporting world, defeated with ease Kato as well as many of Kanaguri's students who were known to the public.

Set New Marathon Record

Hashimoto is no other than the man who created the biggest sensation at the Far Eastern Olympiad this spring. He finished the distance of 25 miles in 2 hours 31 minutes 3 1-5 seconds, the record being far better than the world record created by the South African champion in the time of Stockholm Olympiad, 1912.

In discussing Marathon running in Japan, there is a name which is never neglected. That is Mr. Hiroshi Hibino, now a member of Parliament who has been the Director of the First Middle School of Aichi prefecture. Believing that long-distance running is the best athletic sport for boys, he made it one of the regular lessons given in his school. And while encouraging it to his pupils, he himself took up the Marathon as his own exercise. Although over 50 years old, he ran every morning and afternoon with his youngsters, who were between 12 to 18, and many times he entered the big contests, which he always finished. It is an interesting story to tell that he was a member of a team which contested the Marathon relay race between Kyoto and Tokio this spring, and it was just a few days before when he was elected with great majority to the Imperial Diet.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BIV	Dec. 17	Cruise	Assma	Jap cru.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..		
BIII	Dec. 17	Cruise	Iwate	Jap cur.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	Ucrise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
7 p	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
YPD	Dec. 17	Cruise	Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	55	Brown
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke

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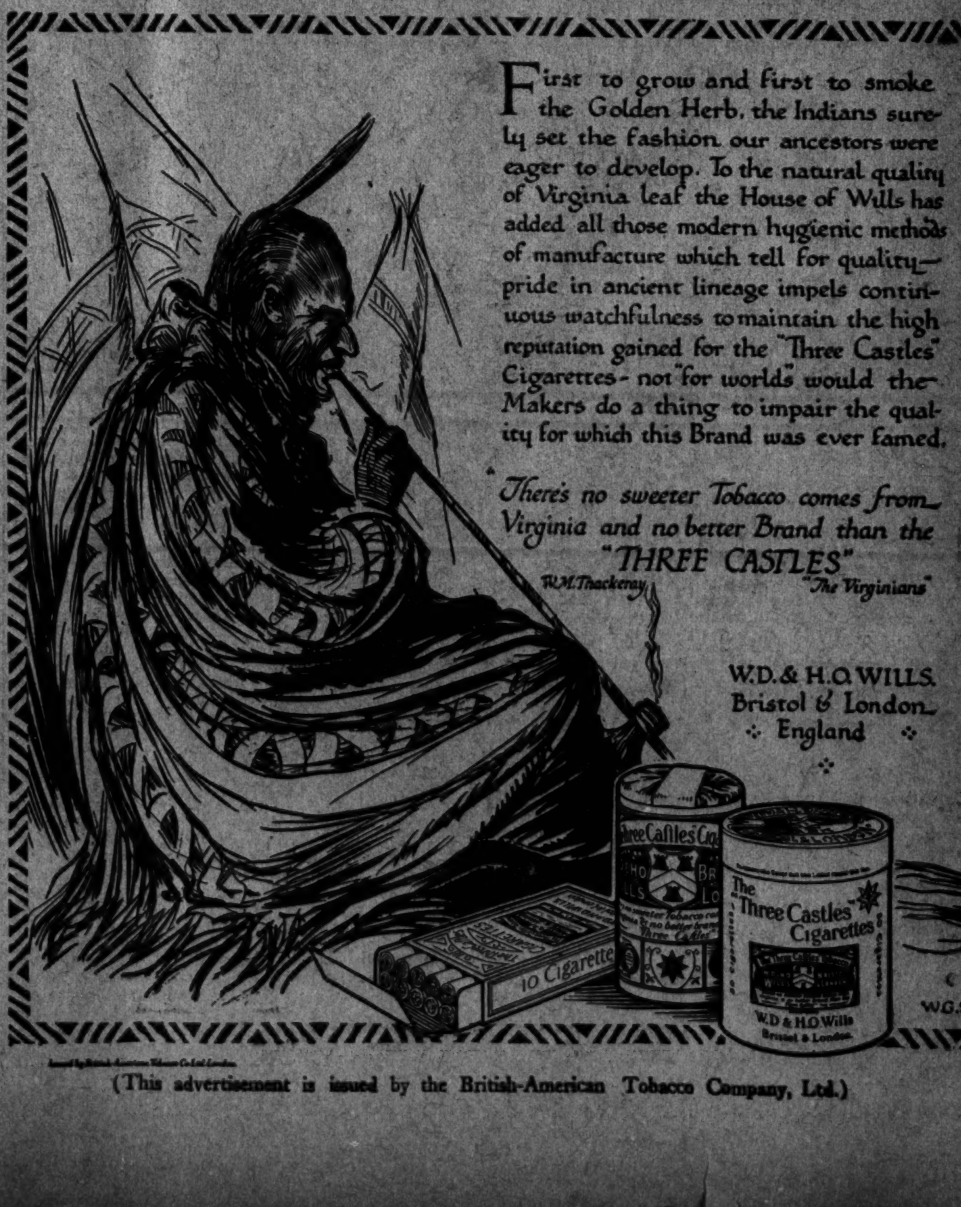

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